

SALEM VOTERS AT POLLS AS PRIMARY IS DECLARED LEGAL

Supreme Court Hands Down Decision on Repeal of Old Charter While Balloting Proceeds Throughout City

ATTENDANCE LIGHT

Citizens to Select Two Candidates for Each of Five Commissions and Also for Seats in School Board

SALEM, Mass.—Some increase in the light vote registered during the afternoon in Salem's first primary election under the new charter was noted this afternoon following the announcement that a decision holding the election legal had been handed down by the full bench of the supreme court during the forenoon.

At 10 o'clock this morning voting was being conducted before the court decision had been reached, and 2425 men had registered. At the same time last year in the city election the vote was 3064.

The court announced the decision in Boston dismissing a petition brought by John H. Cashman against J. Clifford Entwistle, city clerk, to compel the latter to accept his nomination papers as a candidate for alderman under the old charter.

Voting started this morning at 6 o'clock for five commissioners, including a mayor, together with five members of the school board. The five commissioners are to be a mayor, who is director of public safety; directors of finance, public works, property and public health. The names of the two receiving the highest number of votes for each office will go on the ballot for the municipal election Dec. 17.

There are four candidates for mayor, namely: John F. Hurley, former mayor of Salem; Henry P. Benson, William S. Felton and former Mayor Arthur Howard.

There are six candidates for the director of finance, Charles H. Danforth, the present auditor; Joseph F. Hickey, Herman F. Curtis, Silas Lapham, John J. Hurley and Stephen A. Whipple.

The three candidates for director of public works are Patrick J. Kelley, present street commissioner; Frank F. Newell, president of the water board, and William S. Lord.

There are eight candidates for director of public property, Alderman Thomas J. Lally, Councilman Wallace L. Gifford, Edward F. McIntire, Councilman David J. Hyde, former Mayor James H. Turner, Alderman Emile Brunet, E. Howard Perley and Councilman Arthur V. Wilson.

Candidates for director of public health are Alderman William H. Colbert, Joseph I. Moulton, Alderman William F. Foubey, Joseph B. Saunders, Harry E. Day, James J. Ingoldby, Robert C. Schneider and George Merrick.

For school committee, the three-year term, Horatio P. Peirson and William F. Cass are the only persons running and both will be nominated.

For the two-year term on the school committee, there are five candidates, George P. Lord, John A. Deery, Lewis J. Bridgman, John A. Davis and Henry Taggell. All but Mr. Deery are present members of the school board. Four will go on the final ballot. For the one-year term, Harry P. Gifford and Daniel E. O'Brien are the candidates. Should any of the candidates at today's primaries receive 41 per cent of the total registered vote of the city, he will be declared elected and will not have to appear on the ballot at the final election Dec. 17, provided 80 per cent of the total registered vote of the city participate in the primaries.

The question decided by the court concerned the meaning of the word "ballots." The issue raised by the politicians was that the old charter was not legally repealed in that the number voting for the repeal was not a majority of "all the ballots cast." There were 6066 ballots cast at the election Nov. 5. Of this number 2965 voted for the repeal of the old charter and 2409 against, making a total of 5374 votes cast on that question, leaving 1592 blanks, or persons who did not vote on the question at all.

SHIP CARGOES BLOCK DOCKS

Merchandise has become so massed at Mystic docks that today it was found impossible to unload the Dutch steamer Zuiderdyk, which arrived Saturday from Rotterdam with a cargo of 6200 tons of general freight, said to be the largest ever brought from that port. A berth was found at pier 44, Hoosac docks, and unloading began. The congestion of freight is due to the large number of steamers arriving during the past 10 days.

IDENTIFIES "DAKOTA DAN"
Testimony to the effect that there was an unmistakable resemblance between "Dakota Dan" and Daniel Blake Russell was given before Gilbert A. A. Pevey in East Cambridge court today by Alva L. Storey, who knew the boy Russell at school. The Dakota claimant was represented today by E. M. Shanley.

CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR IN SALEM



(Photo by Hopkins, Salem)
WILLIAM S. FELTON



HENRY P. BENSON

COMMERCE CHAMBER PLANS ANOTHER TOUR

A tour of South America, similar to the journey taken to Europe with the aim to stimulate Boston business, has been under consideration by a joint committee on the trade extension and on foreign trade section of the Chamber of Commerce and today letters have been sent out to business men seeking to learn their attitude toward such a trip.

The letter is signed by the committee on South American tour, consisting of Walter M. Lowney, chairman; Elwyn G. Preston, William B. H. Dowse, Frederick B. Hill, Joshua B. Holden, Harry R. Wellman. It says: "At the recommendation of the joint committee composed of the committees on trade extension and on foreign trade of the Chamber of Commerce, we are writing to ask if you would be interested in a trip to South America for the purpose of stimulating Boston business.

"This trip would not be a junket, but would be a business trip for every man who makes it. Complete information regarding the market in South America for any class of Boston merchandise would be furnished before the party left.

"For instance, in your line of business, information would be given you showing the exact cost of transporting your merchandise to any one of the various cities visited, tariffs at those points, the men of good commercial rating interested in the sale of your merchandise, the banks and financial institutions with which Boston banks do business or that would be safe banks for you to do business with. This in general would be the kind of information furnished each man regarding the different cities in South America that would be visited.

"If the trip is undertaken it is probable that the number will not exceed from 75 to 100 business men, and let us impress upon you that it will be decidedly a business trip.

"Early estimates place the probable cost of such a trip at less than \$800, the trip to last about three months and to take place next year during the latter part of April to the middle of July, as this is the South American winter business season."

POSTOFFICE EMPLOYEES TO HAVE HOLIDAY

Thanksgiving day will be observed by the Boston postoffice as a complete holiday. No delivery of mail will be made except special delivery letters, but mail will be collected from street letter boxes and will be despatched as on all holidays. In speaking of this holiday, Postmaster Mansfield said: "I have decided to give the letter carriers and such clerks as can be spared throughout the Boston postal district a holiday on Thanksgiving day in order that they may enjoy the full day with their families. I am confident that the patrons of our office will be content to have the one delivery of mail, usually made on holidays, dispensed with.

"The two national holidays, July Fourth and Thanksgiving day, seem to me to be two of the most generally celebrated holidays. I dispensed with the delivery of mail on July Fourth last, and not a protest was made. I believe that the people in our postal district will go without the one delivery on next Thursday so that our carriers and clerks may have the whole day to themselves. Thanksgiving day will be observed as a complete holiday not only in the Boston postal district but in many of the large cities and towns throughout the country."

GRAFTON HALL TO BE ENDOWED
FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Plans have been launched by the alumnae of Grafton hall for a \$200,000 endowment for that institution.

AEROPLANE FLEET FOR NAVY OFFICERS

WASHINGTON—A fleet of aeroplanes for the use of officers of the naval squadron stationed at Guantanamo is to be shipped from Washington by the navy department within the next month, it was learned today. Four machines are to be sent at once and two more are in process of construction as soon as completed.

Because of the small quota of naval officers in service at the present time, the department has been unwilling to make any number of assignments for special aeroplane service.

A number of the fleet officers of the Guantanamo squadron have volunteered to give all their spare time to practise work on the machines, however, and the department has agreed to place a number of aeroplanes at their disposal.

ROOSEVELT DISCUSSES PENSIONS
NEW YORK—Discussing Andrew Carnegie's pension offer for former presidents, Colonel Roosevelt said today: "Inasmuch as the pension does not apply to me, I have nothing to say about that side of it. In any event my interest isn't in pensions for former presidents, but for the small man who doesn't have the chance to save. I think that the small government employee who gives his years of faithful service at small emolument should be pensioned upon his retirement."

MEETING WITH PORT DIRECTORS REGARDING THE MALDEN CHANNEL

Mayors of River Shore Cities Helping to Devise Steps to Fulfill Conditions of Dredging Fund

NEED STATE MONEY

Change of Position of Pipes Under Stream Falls to Metropolitan Board to Do First or Entire Removal

Mayors of Malden, Everett, Medford and possibly Somerville, with other officials of the first three cities, appear before directors of the port at a meeting this afternoon to confer on what steps shall be taken to fulfill the condition in the appropriation of \$80,000 for dredging the Malden river channel provided in the last rivers and harbors act of Congress, that the sewer pipes crossing the river bed be either removed or lowered.

A state appropriation of \$27,000 is needed to change the position of the pipes, which are under the supervision of the metropolitan water and sewerage board, and it is expected that this item will be presented to the next Legislature through the committee on metropolitan affairs, according to Mayor G. L. Farrell of Malden.

The port directors desire to confer with the mayors and their advisors in order to get their views on this matter

(Continued on page seven, column six)

DYNAMITE TRIAL TO HAVE SESSION THANKSGIVING DAY

INDIANAPOLIS—Thanksgiving day will not be a holiday in the dynamite conspiracy trial. Judge Anderson announced today that court would be held on Thursday, mainly out of consideration for the jury.

Questions propounded by the defense in the cross-examination of Orrie E. McManigal in the dynamite conspiracy trial, begun Monday, were along a line of contentions that the McManaras and Orrie E. McManigal alone were responsible for explosions, and that the iron workers' union executive board and President Frank H. Ryan knew nothing of any \$1000 expended from the union funds for destroying non-union property.

INSPECT NATIONAL EFFICIENCY METHODS

WASHINGTON—State Auditor John E. White and former State Senator Francis X. Tyrrell, members of the new Massachusetts economy and efficiency commission, held a long conference today with Dr. F. A. Cleveland, chairman of the President's economy and efficiency commission with the view of learning the methods used by the national body in pursuing its work. Earlier in the day the Massachusetts officials called at the White House and Mr. Tyrrell thanked President Taft for his letter congratulating him on his appointment to the state commission.

NEWTON ALDERMEN GIVE REPROOF WITH LARGER SCHOOL FUND

NEWTON, Mass.—At a meeting of the Newton board of aldermen last evening the sum of \$1,344,796.83 was appropriated for city expenses for 1913.

Previous to the passing of this order, granting the amount, a meeting of the finance committee was held for three and one half hours behind closed doors, at which several changes were made to the budget which was then in the hands of the members of the board. The sum of \$342,633 was appropriated for schools, although in the printed budget the amount appeared as \$335,000.

The finance committee made a special report, criticizing the action of members of the school committee for eagerness to obtain the amount requested in the course of which the statement is made: "We believe that this unusual pressure is of extremely doubtful propriety and against public policy. We believe that we should consider, in fairness to all, and without undue pressure, not only the needs of this department, but also the needs of those departments which, while equally necessary and deserving, have not attempted to create a lobby behind them."

Capt. John Ryan of the police department was granted an increase of \$700 to \$2000 yearly salary, along with the general police increase.

UNITED IMPROVEMENT CALLS COAL DEALERS' PRICES UNWARRANTED

Governor Foss' letter to the United Improvement Association laying before it means of proceeding against coal dealers who are alleged to be charging exorbitant prices is to be considered soon at a meeting of the executive committee of the association, said Howard Whitmore, executive secretary of the association, today. Mr. Whitmore said that he did not know whether the committee would decide to act under the law recommended by Governor Foss or to proceed under the so-called Higien anti-discrimination act.

In his letter to the association, Governor Foss points out that an amendment made in 1906 to the law of 1903 requiring coal dealers to secure licenses of the secretary of state allows complaints to be made directly to the superior court, where there is evidence of extortionate prices.

A copy of the report of the executive committee on the price of hard coal in connection with which the association filed complaints with the Governor follows:

"All the mining companies have increased the price of coal to our local dealers 25 cents per ton over the price for the same months last year. To this 25-cent increase our local dealers are adding 50 cents, making the total retail price at the present time 75 cents per ton higher than in November, 1911. The most reasonable explanation of this which is given by our local dealers is that, while they are paying only 25 cents additional to the principal mining companies, any coal which they buy from the independent miners is subject to such advance as the independent miners are able to force from them. It is claimed that this advance ranges as high as \$2 per ton, but a part of this is obtained for about 50 cents more than the uniform increase of 25 cents.

"In other words, our local dealers are paying some 50 cents extra for a quarter of their supply and are charging us 50 cents in excess of this 50 cents for a considerable part of their supply.

"We are, however, informed by one of the largest dealers in the city that in his opinion the conditions warranting the 50-cent increase will not exist after the middle of December, at which time, he believes, the retail price should be reduced to an amount only 25 cent in excess of last winter's price.

"We therefore recommend that if conditions are not changed by the middle of December, either by the lowering of the price to a level of 50 cents below the present rates or by the introduction of new factors which may affect the situation.

COMMERCE WITNESS HAD 279 COMPLAINTS OF POOR R. R. SERVICE

Ward Prouty, special examiner for the interstate commerce commission, closed the hearings on New England shippers' complaints of inadequate railroad service, for the present, in the Federal building today, after Charles S. Wentworth, a Boston lumber dealer, had been cross-examined with regard to testimony he gave at a hearing in July. The next hearing will be held on Dec. 2 and will be conducted by Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the commission. It will deal with freight rates and service.

Out of 279 replies Mr. Wentworth received in response to inquiries sent out by him as to railroad service scarcely one favored the roads. Witness was asked if he still maintains that shippers would be discriminated against if they testified, and he declared he did. He said he knew thousands of them.

Asked why he only filed 279 complaints, if he knew of thousands, he said that when these men were ready to testify they could not be heard and when they could be heard they could not get away from business. Mr. Prouty said that the commission should be furnished with a list of these shippers so that more evidence might be procured.

Witness then read a letter from the G. M. Godfrey Company, favoring the railroads, and stating that if some of the shippers owned railroads they would not be heard complaining. He added that this man must receive some preference from the road for writing that way.

To this Charles H. Blatchford, counsel for the Boston & Maine and the New Haven roads declared that Boston received the most preferred service of any section of New England.

MR. FORAKER CALLED TO TESTIFY IN FUND INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Senator Clapp telegraphed today to the Senate sergeant-at-arms a list of the prospective witnesses to be called for appearance here at the campaign contributions hearings next week. Heading the list is the name of William R. Hearst. Dec. 4 is the tentative date set for resumption of the campaign inquiry.

Former Senator Foraker of Ohio, for-

mer Representative Grosvenor of Ohio and former Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania, whose names were involved in the inquiry through the so-called "Archbold letters," will be among the first witnesses called when the committee resumes its work.

Senator Paynter of Kentucky is now the only member of the Clapp committee in Washington, but the full membership is due next Monday.

tion, the association should then proceed to bring evidence before the court and apply for the appointment of a master to take further testimony."

It was pointed out by Governor Foss, who had conferred with James M. Swift, attorney-general, that a law on the statute books allows the revoking of coal dealers' licenses if it can be shown before the proper authorities that exorbitant prices have been charged.

The Governor recommends that the association, which had filed complaints with the executive office, proceed to act under this law rather than under the Higien anti-discrimination act of 1912. The Governor says that he believes quicker redress may be obtained under the old law.

ETTOR, GIOVANNITTI AND CARUSO FREED BY VERDICT OF JURY

SALEM, Mass.—The jury in the case of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso returned a verdict of not guilty this morning for the killing of Anna Lopizzo on Jan. 29 last in Lawrence during an encounter between the militia, police and strikers. The case attracted wide attention because of the I. W. W. affiliations.

Before the men were released further indictments were read against them. Caruso is charged with assault with intent to kill. He pleaded not guilty and furnished bail in \$100. Indictments charge Ettor and Giovannitti with conspiracy to incite riot. Their bail was placed at \$500, which was furnished. The men then were discharged. They repaired at once to the Salem office of their counsel. Later Joseph Caruso and his wife returned to their home in Lawrence. Joseph J. Ettor said that he was going to Tacoma, Wash., to visit with his father, while Arturo Giovannitti intends to go to Boston.

Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso later joined their sympathizers and a meeting was held in Salvation Army hall. A celebration in Lawrence is to be held tonight, in which Ettor and Giovannitti will participate.

While not anticipating any disturbance, Mayor Rufus D. Adams Monday afternoon made out a formal requisition on Col. Charles F. Ropes, commander of the second corps cadets for his four companies of militia. This document the mayor signed, and then took it to Sheriff Samuel A. Johnson at the courthouse to hold until needed, in which case the sheriff would sign the order and serve it on Colonel Ropes.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—From the headquarters of the I. W. W. in the Central building today a telegram was sent to the branches of the organization all over the country saying: "Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso not guilty. I. W. W. vindicated. We will keep the red flag flying here." It was signed—William Yates, secretary.

BY-ELECTION IN LONDON AIMS TO AID SUFFRAGE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—The first English by-election with woman's rights as its main issue was in progress today in the Bow and Bromley parliamentary district of London.

The candidates were George Lansbury, until recently a Socialist-Labor member of Parliament, and Reginald Blair, a Conservative. Lansbury recently resigned from Parliament because his party continued to support the Liberal administration, though the Liberals refused to introduce equal rights legislation. Suffragists have been working energetically for him. The police have warned shopkeepers in Bow and Bromley to keep their windows shuttered tonight.

CHILDREN LEAVE SCHOOL IN ORDER

When the smoke filled the Sherwin school in Sterling street, Roxbury, this noon, 540 pupils, led by their teachers, filed out of the building in an orderly manner. While the fire was in the basement and amounted to little, smoke was dense on the top floor but the children trooped down the stairs after their teachers. Miss Alice Tolett and Lawrence Kiley.

TRANSFERS GRATIS M. & B. OFFICIALS SAY MEAN LOSS TO ROAD

Maintain That Surplus of \$600 for Past Year Would Be Turned Into a Deficit of \$6000 Without Extra Cent

OPINIONS DIFFER

Residents of Waltham and Adjacent Towns Declare That Transfer Cost Drives People to Other Localities

In response to the petition of citizens of the Newtons, Waltham, Lexington, Natick, Wellesley and South Framingham, for free transfers on the lines of the Middlesex & Boston street railway, officers of the road maintained that the margin derived from a charge of 1 cent each for transfers is all that saves the road from incurring a deficit.

This statement was brought out at a largely attended hearing before the railroad commissioners today, presided over by Commissioner George W. Bishop, in the absence of Chairman Macleod.

Thomas F. Kearns, city solicitor of Waltham, conducted the case for the petitioners. He said that the transfers charge could be abolished with money paid out in 5 and 5½ per cent dividends paid stockholders during the year just closed. Wilfred Slocum of Newton, city solicitor, said that the maintenance of the transfer charge is holding up the development of the side of Newton touched by the Middlesex & Boston.

John J. Burns of Waltham said that the road would never be made to pay as long as it kept buying non-paying branches, and that it was unfair for the people of Waltham to have to pay extra for service received by patrons of the line in other places.

Arthur A. Ballantyne, replying for the road, said that labor, equipment and supplies were costing more now than ever before, that it was therefore necessary to secure more revenue. He said that Waltham had a straight fare of five cents, while patrons of the line through Framingham, Natick and Wellesley are charged six cents.

George W. Cox, general manager of the road, said that the income of the extra charge on transfers amounted to \$7839 during the year ending June 30, but that the surplus after paying all expenses was only \$688. Without the transfer charges there would have been a deficit. He said the road was about to borrow \$100,000 on bonds to help pay for grade crossing abolishment.

M. F. True, business agent of a union of the employees of the road, protested against the abolishment of the transfer charge, on the ground that it would militate against further increase in the wages of the men.

Mayor P. J. Duane of Waltham said that the continuance of the transfer charge was arresting the development of the city, for people would not move into a district where they could not have free transfers.

The commissioner took the subject under advisement, after stating a former ruling of the board in this connection, that of promising to abolish the transfer charge when the finances of the road permitted.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMMONWEALTH PIER WERE ISSUED TODAY

In answer to advertisements for bids on the reconstruction and equipment of the Commonwealth pier, placed in Chicago, New York and Boston papers, the port directors of Boston received requests today from all north eastern sections of the United States for plans and specifications of the work.

The first plans and specifications were given out by the engineering department of the port today when more than a dozen sets were supplied to contractors who called at headquarters in the Marshall building.

Only the largest concerns, which are prepared with material in stock to do the work quickly, are expected to return proposals, as a certified check for \$10,000 and a bond for \$500,000 are conditional to the granting of the contract. Requests for plans and specifications arrived today from New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

The port directors held a short meeting early today at which they signed the license granting the Boston Elevated Company the right to construct a viaduct to carry the Malden elevated extension across the Mystic river.

The directors voted also to engage H. F. Keyes, 35 Congress street, as consulting architect for the proposed construction of buildings on the Commonwealth pier and likewise on the approach thereto. Mr. Keyes is consulting architect on the superstructure of the new Boston fish pier at South Boston.

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Servian Attitude Makes Situation in the Balkans in Doubt

DOWNFALL OF TURKEY IS ASCRIBED TO TREASON BY NOTED REFORMER

Responsibility for Military Collapse Directly Laid at Door of the Committee of Union and Progress by Cherif Pasha

Paris Chosen as Home by Soldier Reformer When He Obtained Liberation

Cherif Pasha, the distinguished Turkish soldier and reformer, declares that Turkey has been the victim of the treason of a secret association. He charges the committee of union and progress with having organized an anarchy in which the country could be pillaged without any check whatever, and the sole force which was still left, the Turkish army, had to succumb to the plotters and did so succumb. The military disorganization which has been so forcibly revealed in the present war is stated to have been deliberately established. While deploring the terrible defeats and the "most notorious incapacity and the most shameful cowardice" of some of the Turkish leaders, Cherif Pasha strikes a strongly optimistic note in regard to the future of the Turks in Asia Minor. He pleads, also, for the freedom of Albania.

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Cherif Pasha, the well-known Turkish reformer, was glad to receive a representative of The Christian Science Monitor again recently and discuss with him his views on the cause and effect of recent Turkish administration, for special publication in the Monitor.

It will be remembered that Cherif Pasha wrote a short time ago a special article for this paper dealing with the much-needed reforms in the Turkish provinces. He is by profession a soldier, educated at St. Cyr. He has seen much active service and has risen to the rank of general in the Turkish army. He has also been sent on several important diplomatic missions, and was for some years Turkish ambassador to Sweden.

Owing to his advanced views as to the need of reform in his own country and his determined opposition to the committee of union and progress, the general was persecuted by the new regime, and finally imprisoned with a view of preventing him from gaining adherents to his policy. When later he obtained his liberation he settled in Paris, where for some time he has been actively conducting a campaign in favor of Turkish reform.

Cherif Pasha is regarded as one of the best informed men in Europe upon Turkish affairs, and those who read his views on the present condition of Turkey cannot fail to note the breadth and impartiality of his judgment with regard to even the most vital interests of his own country, given, as it were, in the very thick of the battle.

Collapse Explained

"I scarcely need tell you," Cherif Pasha said, "how closely our terrible defeats concern and afflict me. Knowing as I have only too well the actual conditions that have been brought about by four years of administrative anarchy, my predictions have proved only too correct. I was the first to criticize our recent military organization, rather I might say, our military disorganization, established with the deliberate aim of preventing any single individual in the army from seeing things as they really were.

"The leaders could only gain their ends by anarchy, by, in short, a condition in which the country could be pillaged without the check of any control whatever. The sole force which was still left, the strength of which maintained our existence as a European nation, I mean the army, had also to succumb to them. They have succeeded beyond their greatest hopes.

"During the annual maneuvers it was brought forcibly to their notice that the commissariat was inefficient, that the troops had been more than 48 hours without food and that the sanitary and ambulance services were practically nonexistent. No steps were taken to remedy this. Under conditions such as these Turkey declared war on Montenegro, without concerning herself as to the manner in which she could transport, re-equip and arm this mass of human beings.

"In conditions similar to these the troops remained during the present war,

for a period of four days, although the excessive cold called for specially nourishing food. The anomaly was that it was not bread which lacked but organization to distribute it. Even at the present moment the greater part of the Bulgarian army is being fed upon the supplies collected at Kirk Killisse.

Panic Illustrated

"The taking of this stronghold, which is the best constructed and the strongest, not only to the whole of Turkey but even of Europe, where one cannot find any that are more modern or better built, itself alone involved the loss of the empire. It was nine hours after the flight of the Ottoman army that the Bulgarians entered it. In the cabinet of the commander-in-chief, Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha, they found the plan of campaign of the general staff of the Ottoman army, together with the sword of honor, set with precious stones, which the Sultan had given him on his leaving Constantinople for the seat of war."

The general said he was dealing at length with all these questions in a book he was now writing, and would confine himself at present to speaking about the political situation.

"One sees," he said, "in all our defeats not only the consequence of the pernicious administration of the committee of union and progress but also of their deliberately destructive plots. After each of our retrograde movements, the officers affiliated with the committee of union and progress, harangued the troops in favor of the committee's policy, and a number of them were taken in the very act and were accordingly shot."

"The principal commanders at Kirk Killisse, Mahmoud Moukhtar Pasha and the Prince Egyptian Aziz Pasha belong in a double sense to the committee: In the first place in their quality of membership and in the second in that of belonging to the same secret society."

"At the present moment an effort is being made to purify the army by freeing it from the evils of the committee of union and progress. According to information I have received the present government is clearly conscious of its duty and patriotism in causing the arrest of the leaders of the Young Turk party, and similar measures are being taken with regard to the army. It is just four months ago viz. after the fall of the committee of union and progress that the clearing out process was followed with any serious efficiency. The Moukhtar cabinet, whose responsibility for the present condition is heavy, allowed itself to be blinded by a self-interest which pushed it into retaining its power, and consequently it failed entirely to take the necessary steps.

"Certain persons, who today I will not name, failed in their patriotic obligations to the Ligue Militaire. It is a matter of history that they had given their formal promise to the heads of the military league that they would clear the committee of union and progress out of the country and it is not to be wondered at that the officers, seeing their chiefs fail to carry out their most solemn promise, should lack confidence in their generalship. At the proper time I shall name these traitors and I have against them proofs that are altogether incriminating."

Albanians' Lot Is Hard

"We are the victims of the treason of a secret association. However, we deserve our lot for our carelessness but those for whom I am the most bitterly sorry are the Albanian people. For four years past the various governments of the committee of union and progress have carried out crime upon crime against these people. We, as a nation, have permitted cruelties which are beyond all human conception and we have caused the Albanian chiefs to pass through humiliations to which the fitness and nobility of their nature could not submit. Today we are leaving them to perish under the military dominion of the Greeks, Servians and Montenegrins. In spite of all these facts the Muhammadan people are more ready for modern civilization than any others I know of and their adoption of the qualities of the Latin races insures for them a splendid future."

"The Christians and Muhammadans in Albania recognize only their common na-



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CHERIF PASHA
General, diplomat, and reformer, who was persecuted by new regime

tionality, of which they are proud, and they can get on quite well together. It is in the interest of the Balkan equilibrium not to impose any outside domination over this brilliant nation; the Montenegrins, Greeks and Servians will insure for themselves greater tranquillity by leaving Albania free, than by annexing it.

"Our enemies are now at the very gates of our capital. The Turkish soldier has given proofs of his valor, bravery and endurance, even when his stomach has been empty for many days. On the other hand, his chiefs have shown the most notorious incapacity and the most shameful cowardice. If they expect to reach the height of the soldier they command they will have to abandon their trade of politician and their insufferable arrogance. Let them follow the example of the Greeks who, since they have abstained from politics, have realized a progress which does honor to their French instructors, among whom is one of my comrades of St. Cyr, Colonel Bordeaux."

"Our administrative incapacity having been recognized, it is our duty to put an end to this, to us, disastrous war, by conferring direct with our enemies, since Europe appears to be incapable of carrying out the engagements she made with Turkey in the treaties which she is now violating."

Armistice Policy Wise

"The present government is acting very wisely in adopting the policy of an armistice. It is to be hoped that we shall gain a lesson by our defeats which I do not hesitate to qualify as shameful, and for which I lay the responsibility on the committee of union and progress and its acolytes in the Ottoman army. They are talking of establishing an entente between the committee of union and progress and the party of the opposition. There are, however, no political parties in the strict sense in Turkey, neither can there be any, for there has never been a constitutional regime. There are in Turkey only revolutionary committees, and it is the imperative duty of a government which is careful of the national interests and of its own dignity, to disperse these revolutionary committees, which do nothing but spread disorder everywhere. The time has surely come at last for the enforcement of order in our country."

When asked if he could give his opinion as to the future of Turkey Cherif Pasha said the immediate question was involved in the terms of peace, viz., as to whether they were to be totally driven out of Constantinople or whether Constantinople was to be made an international city. In the case of the former it was inevitable that the Turks should retire wholly from Europe into Asia Minor; this, however, need not prove the crushing blow to the nation that many imagined. Asia Minor possessed all the natural riches that any

SEARCH FOR PRISREND CONSUL AT USKUB IS DANGEROUS FACTOR

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—News of the completion of the armistice between Turkey and Bulgaria industriously spread and accepted without question Monday, has proved to be just one of those intelligent anticipations which are a little too intelligent. The mere fact of the source from which it came should have been a warning of its unreliability. On the face of it, it looks remarkably like a piece of engineering of high finance.

The bourses of Europe, particularly of St. Petersburg and Vienna, are in a state of fluctuation, so that any powerful group capable of disseminating news of a certain nature is able to take full advantage of changes in the market.

At the same time the situation cannot be said to have improved in the least. The dearth of all real news is remarkable and as it is dangerous to prophesy something new every morning and evening, the prophets have to a large extent become tongue-tied.

A distinctly dangerous factor has developed in the fact that the Austrian agent, Herr Edi, sent from Vienna to meet Herr Prochaska, the Austrian consul at Prisdend, has failed to find him as a foreign office was led to suppose at Uskub and has proceeded in spite of the discouragement of Servian officials, to Prisdend.

It will be remembered that Prochaska forwarded certain reports to Vienna which caused considerable conflict of views between that government and the government in Belgrade.

There seems to be very little doubt that the Bulgarians lost a great opportunity of carrying Tchataldja by their enforced inaction after the battle of Lule Burgas. At the time they were supposed to be close at the heels of the Turks, it was pointed out in these columns that though they had captured Turkish stores at Kirk Killisse and gained possession of the newly built railway from that place they could not use the Turkish ammunition.

The supply of ammunition for the front is one of the great difficulties of campaigning, and in a country like Thrace, with practically no railways and abominable roads, the difficulty became accentuated. The Bulgarians were forced to delay and the Turks took advantage of the delay to create some sort of order out of chaos or retreat.

The fact that two new lines have been built across the peninsula in the rear of Tchataldja does not amount to very much. There is a great difference between permanent works and temporary works and there is a limit to the guns available for arming the works.

The real barrier to the approach on Constantinople is Tchataldja and it is doubtful whether by this time the Bulgarians are in a condition to attempt to storm that position.

The great number of Greek transports moving troops from Salonika, points rather to an attempt upon Gallipoli in the event of negotiations for an armistice, now taking place between the two armies at Tchataldja, breaking down.

The hurried withdrawal of Austrian ships not only from Smyrna but also from Constantinople is a fact which is supposed to be connected with the intention of a naval demonstration off Durazzo. Unless, however, the Austrians are absolutely prepared to land and occupy that place there is nothing in the action of the Servians to lend color to the supposition that they will stay their hand in that direction.

people could possibly desire. Its forest and mineral wealth was phenomenal and its situation ideal. It had, in fact, naturally all that was necessary for the development of a great empire.

The crux of Turkey's problem did not lie either in their remaining in Europe or in being driven out of it. It lay first and last with the Turkish people themselves. If these bitter experiences caused them to awaken to the urgency of drastic internal reforms, the lesson, though hard, would have been a beneficial one; there were qualities in the Turkish race, and opportunities in their Asiatic territory which combined should produce a prosperity and power that would yet satisfy their greatest ambitions.

BULGARIAN ARMY LEADERS MISLED ALL BY FAST THRACIAN THEATER MOVE

While Turks Held Lines at Chataldja, Leaders Were Negotiating for Peace



(Copyright by Central News staff photographer.)
NAZIM PASHA
Appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces by the Sultan

HOLLAND MAY BUILD FIVE DREADNOUGHTS

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The question of building five dreadnoughts is absorbing the attention at present of the Dutch minister of war. These vessels, which would be employed in the defense of the Dutch Indies, would cost at least £2,000,000 each. The construction of immense harbor works and fortifications in the Indies, at an estimated outlay of £2,500,000, is part of the projected scheme of defense.

FLOATING DOCK GREAT SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—The great floating dock which was recently established at Portsmouth, has proved a great success. It is not long since this great engineering triumph was completed and a recent test shows how well the floating dock is able to perform the work for which it was designed.

The first test was successfully carried out when H. M. S. Monarch was taken into the dock. The operation began at 11:10 a. m. and by 4:45 p. m. the huge battleship was resting high and dry. This remarkable feat represents the lifting of 22,500 tons in the space of about 5½ hours.

BRITAIN SENDS WARSHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—His majesty's cruiser Hampshire (Capt. C. E. Hunter) and his majesty's cruiser Barham (Commander R. G. A. W. Stepleton-Cotton) have left for Salonika and Samos respectively, in order to protect British interests in that neighborhood.

GERMANY BUYS MAPS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—It is stated in the Press that the German general staff has obtained from two Brussels book shops 38,000 copies of Belgian staff maps.

The military correspondent of the Monitor tells of the maneuvers by which the Bulgarians completely hoodwinked the whole world and presumably their Turkish foes. The disastrous retreat of Zekki Pasha and the remarkable achievement of the Greek forces, are features in the special account of the campaign.

(By our military correspondent)

LONDON—In the last of this series of articles the events in Thrace were related up to the battle of Lule Burgas. Some information which has since been published concerning the events which preceded this battle renders it necessary to go back for a moment to the opening stage of the war.

The correspondent of the Austrian Reichspost, who has occupied a privileged situation with the Bulgarian headquarters, now informs us that there have throughout been three Bulgarian armies, not two as formerly believed, operating in Thrace. It appears that General Kutincheff's army, which mobilized near Kustendil, southwest of Sofia, and which was generally supposed to be operating in that neighborhood and in the Struma valley, was actually transported by rail, during the period of concentration, through Sofia to the neighborhood of Yamboli. In other words, it was moved from the extreme right of the Bulgarian armies to a position in rear of their left.

World Was Hoodwinked

By shuffling their cards in this manner the Bulgarian staff completely hoodwinked the world, and probably the Turks as well, as to the real nature of their dispositions. Kutincheff's army, not it appears, called the first army, not the second as generally reported. Meanwhile, still according to the Reichspost correspondent, two armies had been concentrating in Thrace: the second army, a weak force under General Ivanoff, formerly spoken of as the first army, which was to advance from Seimenli, the railway junction 50 miles east of Philippopolis, against Adrianople; and the third army, a strong force under General Dimitrieff, concentrated about Yamboli, and destined to strike the great blow against the Turkish right flank at Kirk Killisse.

An independent force, consisting of the second division, which appears to have been concentrated near Philippopolis, was to cross the Rhodope mountains by difficult tracks about Timarush and Kirjali and then to descend the Arda valley towards the west front of Adrianople where it was to come under Ivanoff (second army); another independent division, the seventh, was, we are told, to enter Macedonia. Whether this latter force was identical with the detachment which operated in the Struma valley and which was commonly supposed to be Kutincheff's army, is not yet clear.

On Oct. 18 and following days, Ivanoff's advance began against Adrianople; the Bulgarians used their complete control of the press to advertise the movements of this army and of the forces which crossed the Rhodope range, in every possible way. At the same time Dimitrieff's army moved from the north against Kirk Killisse in four parallel columns, the left of which traversed the Istranja Dag hills. The Turkish bombardment of Varna gave the Bulgarian staff the means of ac-

counting for the movement of this column; it was announced in the press that strong forces were being detached to the east to guard the Black sea coast against a Turkish landing.

Line of Advance Guarded

The general result of these movements was that Bulgarian troops were known to be crossing the frontier at a great number of points on the 300 miles of frontier from Kustendil to the Black sea, and there was little to show which was their main line of advance. Between Ivanoff's army, before Adrianople, and Dimitrieff's, before Kirk Killisse, there appeared to be a gap of 30 miles, which was in reality filled by Kutincheff's (first) army.

During and after the battle of Kirk Killisse (Oct. 22-24), Ivanoff attacked the

(Continued on page four, column three)

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Leading Events in Athletic World

TENNIS PLAYERS IN MATCHES FOR DAVIS CUP AT MELBOURNE

English and Australasian Teams Meet Thursday, Friday and Saturday of This Week—Other Matches

FOUR ON EACH SIDE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The selection of the Australasian team for the coming Davis cup contests is a reminder that the decision of this important event will shortly take place. The actual dates are Nov. 28, 29 and 30; the venue is at Melbourne.

The members of the English team are spending their time practising preparatory to the contest, after which they will make a tour of New Zealand and Australia. The Australasian team consists of four men, A. W. Dunlop, R. W. Heath, Norman Brookes and A. B. Jones. Of these players the first three are well known in this country, whilst they have already won distinction in Davis cup contests.

Norman Brookes learnt his tennis at Melbourne under the tutelage of Dr. W. V. Eaves. It was not until about 1896 that he first came prominently before the public eye, and after winning several state championships in Australia he secured the all-comers' singles at Wimbledon in 1905. But his great year in England was 1907, when he won the all-comers' singles, the championship singles, doubles championship (with A. F. Wilding), and mixed doubles with Mrs. Hillyard, also sundry local championships. He has represented Australasia at Queen's Club, London, in 1905; v. America, and England (Davis cup) 1907, v. America in Australia 1908 and in New Zealand 1911.

A. W. Dunlop has had a very successful lawn tennis career in New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand. He represented his country v. America in the Davis cup in 1905, also in 1911 at Christchurch, New Zealand. He played with success in this country in 1911.

R. W. Heath secured the championship of Australia in 1910. In 1911 he achieved success in England and on the continent, and defeated W. A. Larned, America, in the Davis cup contest at Christchurch, New Zealand.

A. B. Jones, the Sydney champion, is new to Davis cup contests, and has not figured up to the present in this country. As Heath was rather uncertain as to his ability to play, Jones was placed in the team, and there can be no doubt that the latter must be a very useful player to be included in such a strong combination.

The English team, as has already been stated, consists of C. P. Dixon, J. C. Parke, A. E. Beaman and F. G. Lowe. Of the prospects it is difficult to say much, for the English players may show different form on the Australian courts to what is expected of them at home. Under ordinary conditions, however, the colonials appear to be favorites, though it is thought that the visitors have a fair chance. A good deal depends upon Norman Brookes. The chief fixtures for the Englishmen's tour are as follows:

Nov. 28 and 29, Davis cup contest at Melbourne.
Dec. 6 and 7, v. New South Wales at Sydney.
Dec. 13 and 14, v. Queensland at Brisbane.
Dec. 18 to Jan. 10, New Zealand tour.
Jan. 17 to 18, v. Australia at Sydney.
Feb. 10 to 27, v. Victoria at Melbourne.
Feb. 28 and 29, Western Australia at Perth.
The team leaves home on Feb. 11, 1913, sailing from Fremantle.

SCRIMMAGE WORK IS HELD BY THE HARVARD HOCKEY CANDIDATES

Despite the fact that Capt. H. B. Gardner and several of the leading candidates for the team will not report for a week or more, the Harvard varsity hockey squad is already practising for the season of 1912-13 in the Boston Arena. The first scrimmage work was given the candidates Monday afternoon when about 35 men reported.

After the preliminary warming up, two teams were picked for a scrimmage lasting about 20 minutes. The work on the whole was very satisfactory, the shooting, however, being rather erratic as might be expected at this period of the season. Two entirely new sevens later replaced the first teams, frequent substitutions being made until all the men had been given an opportunity to play for a few minutes.

The first two teams lined up as follows: Team A—Washburn G., Brown P., Claffin C.P., Morgan R.W., Phillips R.C., Palmer L.C., Hopkins L.W.
Team B—Carnochan G., Williams P., Smart C.P., Devereaux R.W., Hanson R.C., Gorham L.C., Baldwin L.W.

J. T. BRUSH PASSES AWAY
ST. LOUIS—John T. Brush, president of the New York National league club, passed away here early this morning. He was on his way to California to pass the winter.

Famous Western Punter Named to Lead His College Football Team Next Year



NELSON NORGREN '14
Chicago varsity football team

BROWN FOOTBALL SQUAD PREPARES FOR CARLISLE

Coaches Plan Another Hard Scrimmage This Afternoon on Andrews Field—Learning Famous Indian Plays

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University's football squad will have another hard scrimmage on Andrews field this afternoon in preparation for the final game of the year with Carlisle on Thanksgiving day.

The Brown coaches put the men through a gruelling practise on Andrews field Monday afternoon. Contrary to the usual custom for the first day's practise, scrimmage formed a large part of the work.

A big squad reported, and a half-dozen coaches assisted in the grooming. High again appeared in the second team's lineup, playing fullback and smashing up play after play of the varsity. The practise was secret, but the coaches promise many surprises in the way of formation for Carlisle.

While the varsity was given its preliminary practise under Coaches Robinson and Pryor, High and McKay drilled the second team in Carlisle plays. The famous Indian criss-cross and shift plays were worked.

In the lineup the seconds were given the ball and for the first half were sent against the varsity, and Ashbaugh and Andrews, the varsity ends, spilled them time after time. Then the varsity was given the ball and with McLean in Crowther's place at quarter, the new plays were sent against the seconds, for good gains, Bean, Metcalf and McLean carrying the ball behind fair interference. The seconds broke up the spurt before the goal was reached.

Carr of the seconds picked up a fumbled ball and got away for a 50-yard run for a touchdown, but the coaches were not interested in scores and the ball came back to the varsity.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Red Sox management have consented to the use of Fenway Park for the football game between Everett High and Oak Park High of Chicago.

President James R. McAleer of the Red Sox is in New York to spend Thanksgiving day with some friends. He will not return until the end of the week.

James E. Gaffney, president, treasurer and principal owner of the Boston National League Club, is in New York and will return to Boston for the annual meeting of the club, Dec. 3.

CORNELL MEN AT ATLANTIC CITY
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Cornell's football squad, consisting of 27 men, with Coaches Sharpe, Reed and Vanorman, Trainer J. F. Moakley and a corps of rubbers arrived here today, where the players will rest and prepare signals for the last game of the season on Thanksgiving day with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. All the men are in good condition.

THORPE TO LEAVE CARLISLE
WORCESTER, Mass.—Because of his dislike of notoriety which his athletic prowess had brought him, James Thorpe, the famous Carlisle Indian athlete, announced today that he intended to sever his connection with Carlisle after the Indians play Brown Thanksgiving day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OWNERS MEET TO TRY FOGEL CASE

Philadelphia President Is Confident of Being Able to Free Himself of Charges Preferred Against Him

NEW YORK—National League club owners met in this city this morning in response to the call of President T. J. Lynch to consider charges preferred against President Horace Fogel of the Philadelphia team. While no statement could be obtained from President Lynch before the meeting was called as to a possibility of its adjournment out of respect to the memory of J. T. Brush, late president of the New York club, it was expected that such a step would be taken.

Mr. Fogel, who is to be examined by President Lynch, provided the Philadelphia magnate does not spring a surprise on the league executive, arrived here Monday night. In answer to the question, "Do you expect to be expelled from the National league at tomorrow's meeting?" Fogel answered:

"Well, hardly. There is not the slightest chance of Mr. Lynch putting anything over on me."

W. J. Johnson, Fogel's counsel, will argue that the National league is without jurisdiction to try Fogel.

All the National League clubs' owners were in town Monday night except Pittsburgh and New York. Umpires and newspaper men who will testify for and against Fogel were also here. The testimony of Umpires Rigler, Finnegan, Klem and Orth, who officiated in the final New York-Philadelphia series in Philadelphia, is regarded especially important. Newspaper articles under Fogel's signature will figure in the evidence, and affidavits by baseball writers will be presented.

President Lynch said he favored an open meeting. It was believed by baseball men here, however, that the league would vote to hold its session behind closed doors.

MURPHY IS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR FOGEL ARTICLE

CHICAGO—Responsibility for the signed article by Horace Fogel of Philadelphia which caused today's special meeting of the National league to investigate his charges that favoritism was shown the New York Nationals in umpiring, was placed at the door of Charles W. Murphy, president of the Chicago Nationals today. In a lengthy article in the Chicago Evening Post, the paper that first printed the Fogel interview, W. S. Forman, sporting editor, says that Fogel wrote the interview, sent it to Murphy, who read it and then turned it over to the Evening Post to be used under Fogel's name.

"The man who is morally responsible for that article and the charges it contained," says Forman "is Murphy himself. I have Fogel's own word for it that he wrote it simply to help Murphy fight his battles in the National League."

"It was printed in the Evening Post on the understanding that Fogel was the author of it. Months afterward I learned that Murphy himself had written it and Fogel merely signed it, because he was requested to do so by the Cubs' president."

TWO MORE HOCKEY TEAMS IN BOSTON

Two new sevens will be added to Boston's group of amateur hockey teams this year. They will be the first and second teams of the Pilgrim Athletic Association, and this will be the first season this organization has been represented in ice sports. In selecting two teams the club will follow the Canadian system of always having a good man ready to take the place of a member of the first team who retires from the game.

Fully 50 hockey players turned out at the Arena last night as candidates for the two teams, and they represented the pick of old-time schoolboy and amateur players in and around Boston. From this group 22 were finally selected by Mr. Norfolk, who is acting as coach for the Pilgrim Athletic Association, and these will comprise the nucleus of the two teams.

NAVY TEAM WILL LEAVE THURSDAY

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—There is a likelihood that the gates will be thrown open for a short time tomorrow afternoon to give the friends of the Annapolis team a chance to see it in action before the big game. Today the practise will be secret.

Thursday the team will leave for Philadelphia with coaches, officers, trainers and attendants, and there will practise on Franklin field Thursday and Friday afternoons. The work Monday afternoon consisted of a short scrimmage, during which, however, two or more players were tried in each position and a long period devoted to practising formations for offensive tactics.

SLOSSON WINS FROM YAMADA
NEW YORK—George Slosson defeated Koyi Yamada, the Japanese expert, in the first block of their 2400-point 18.2-inch ball-line billiard match in Brooklyn last night. Slosson ran out the first block of 400 points in 26 innings, while Yamada's score was 312.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In the November issue of Ladies' Golf, the open champion, Edward Ray has given some hints for lady beginners. We cannot all come under that heading but few men could fail to find something worth while in these simple bits of advice and he who can read them through and say honestly that he has passed the stage of needing to be reminded of any of these things is either a very good golfer indeed or inclined to consider himself one.

The very best advice that can be given to a lady golfer in her novitiate is not to attempt too much; to be patient and not upset at the apparent tardiness of success.

The beginner has not long to wait before the difficulties of golf are impressed upon her, but this is the time when she should take a grip of herself and resolve that, come what may, she will master the game.

I firmly believe that the idea that heavy clubs result in longer drives being obtained, is the reason why so many ladies make little progress. The weight of their clubs should be determined by their power to swing them; it follows therefore that if the clubs are on the heavy side, the user is at their mercy, for they have no control whatever.

So far as the build of the club is concerned, no lady should play with a club that possesses a stiff shaft, for to use this successfully strength of wrist is essential; rather should the shaft possess a little suppleness, for this undoubtedly assists the player.

The novice who apparently strikes the ball correctly, but is annoyed because it appears such a poor length of stroke in comparison with the force applied, invariably tries to hit harder; but this again is fatal, for it is of no avail to press for distance. She should first acquire a good swing, and a good swing is a swing well timed, the force being applied at the correct moment.

We must start off with the knowledge that the lady player must rely on accuracy, to a great extent, to make up for her physical shortcomings, and this being obtained it is surprising what a decent length of stroke follows.

The majority of lady golfers find it exceedingly difficult to pick the ball up cleanly through the green; this applies to wooden club play, and the explanation is, perhaps, that the club is not traveling quickly enough; to counteract this, therefore, I think that she should see to it that the brassy has more than the average amount of loft.

To obtain length the beginner often uses her body; that is to say, she sways when swinging; but this is asking for trouble, for the result of swaying is invariably a missed stroke. Swinging your arms but not your body, though in the follow-through your weight should go after the club.

When using a mashie and a bunker has to be negotiated, a beginner often drops the right shoulder, thinking that this will assist in raising the ball. To these I would say that the club is made for the purpose of lifting the ball, and the beginner should trust the club a little. Keep the body still, therefore, or the greenkeeper will view your progress with dismay, even when you replace the divot, as, of course, you naturally would.

But do not be afraid to take turf when the lie demands it; if it is a bad one grip your club tightly and put all your power into the stroke. Desperate lies require desperate remedies, and there is no scope for finessing.

When making a tee bear in mind that, if on an inland course, sand costs money. To go on your way leaving a pyramid behind you is to draw attention to your lack of skill; there is no necessity to build up a high tee, for you should learn to play the stroke from as small a tee as possible. By doing so, playing through the green will not appear such a hopeless task.

Learn to play all strikes in the correct manner, for there is great satisfaction, even should we fumble, in the knowledge that the attempt was on orthodox lines. The same thing applies to clubs that are supposed to prevent socketing; eradicate the fault that lies with you and do not seek outside means that, while mitigating the effect, leaves you still with the fault; for there is no satisfaction in this.

While recognizing the value of each of these things which Ray refers to I cannot let that last sentence go without adding to it a fervent heart! Truly in this thing there is no satisfaction and it is a subject on which I have long meditated writing, so of it more anon.

BOSTON NATIONALS TO MEET
Secretary Herman Nickerson has sent out notices that the annual meeting of the Boston National League Baseball Club is to be held Dec. 3 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the headquarters of the club in the Paddock building. Officers will be elected and other business will be disposed of. A meeting of the directors will follow immediately after the meeting of the stockholders.

CUBAN BALL TEAM VICTORIOUS
HAVANA—The baseball game yesterday between the Almendares and the Philadelphia Americans resulted in a victory for the Cubans by a score of 13 to 4.

DONALD ROSS PLANS FINE GOLF COURSE AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

Builder of Many Famous Links Says New Hillcrest Course Will Rank Among World's Finest

NATURAL LAYOUT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—After spending three days tramping over the brush-covered site of what will be the new Hillcrest Golf and Country Club links here, Donald Ross, the golf course architect, declared that Kansas City would eventually have one of the finest courses in the world. The total distance will be 6385 yards for the 18 holes. The start and finish will be directly in front of the clubhouse.

The newly organized club recently purchased 133 acres on the Hickman's mill road, adjoining Swope park on the south, and it is here that Mr. Ross, who has built some of the finest links in the country has been engaged to lay out a course.

This is the first piece of work that Mr. Ross has ever undertaken west of New York state, but his work in the East has gained him an international reputation, and when the new club was formed here it was determined to secure his services if possible.

In commenting on the possibilities of the course, Mr. Ross said: "The natural layout of the new Hillcrest course will make it one of the best in the world. The old idea of a golf course was that it should be smooth. Any one could play on a green like that. But golf, real golf, was not originated on that kind of ground."

"The old Scots would play on a hillside. Over on another little hillock they would see a smooth green spot. They struck at the ball to drive it to that green spot. If they fell short, they were in trouble. They knew they couldn't afford to go into the bad land. That's why the Scotch players led the world for a long time in the game."

"That is the end I had in mind when I laid out this course for the Hillcrest Club. And the natural 'lie' of the ground has aided me wonderfully in it. There are hazards which nature has thrown up on that site that could not be duplicated for any money. I have practically said to the golfer who will go over this course: 'There's the hole; now get there. And if he doesn't make every shot count, he will be in a bad way.'

"No two holes on the course will be alike. That fact will make the game three times as interesting. The links run in every direction, and that will avoid any 'favors' the winds might bestow. The holes on the ideal golf course must constantly fight the player. Such will be the case on this course."

"For instance, No. 2 hole has a joint in it. Besides that hazard, there is a natural bunker thrown up to one side of the putting green. That leaves only one way of getting the ball up on the green—to go in on the other side. That will call for real golfing. Every other hole has distinctive characteristics. Kansas City should have no trouble in getting national tournaments when this course is finished."

OAK PARK HIGH HOLDS PRACTISE FOR FINAL GAME

CHICAGO—The last hard practise of the season for the Oak Park high school football team will be held this afternoon in preparation for the big championship game of the season with Everett high in Boston, next Saturday. Coach Zupke plans to give the boys a hard workout. The squad will leave here tomorrow evening.

Zupke will take 16 men east for the contest. Faculty Manager Thalman and Student Manager Charles Dingham also will make the trip. The following players will be included in the squad:

Ray Maize G., Clifford Burton R.G., Walter Glos R.C., Reynold Kratt L.E., Edgar Cronen R.C., Maple Shappelle sub E., Paul Triller R.C., Hoyne Howe C., Penn Carolyn (capt.) L.H., Harry Goltz, L.E., Everett Royal sub L.H., Carl Bealos L.E., Ralph Shiley C.B., Walter Voight L.E., Bartlett Macomber G.B., John Barrett R.H.B.

SIGNAL DRILL FOR CARLISLE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Coach Glen Warner of the Carlisle Indian football team will send his men through a signal drill today.

Coach Warner allowed his men to spend the day in rest at the Leicester inn Monday as he thinks the traveling and game with the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College Saturday was too hard on the players. A hard contest is anticipated with the Brown team Thursday and Coach Warner prefers to round the eleven into good condition, as the squad is anxious to win the Brown game.

PENN. TEAM AT WHITE MARSH
PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania football team and substitutes will be taken to White Marsh today, where they will hold their final drills. Pennsylvania coaches are not underestimating the strength of Cornell, which has been coached all season with the Pennsylvania game in view.

NOTES ON ARCHERY

By EDWARD B. WESTON

It may be a question when an archer passes from the novice class to the higher ranks. Is it a question of time or of skill? We should say, that an archer who had shot a year was no longer a novice, whatever his skill might be. A man who had practised for years could not be called a novice, simply because he was a poor shot.

We report fine scores made by novices, for a number of reasons: Every one likes to read about them. It shows those who have taken up the sport that they can become good shots in a comparatively short time, by patient, intelligent practise.

Those who have never drawn the long bow may be divided into two classes; those who think it an easy, childish sport, and are surprised when they try it, to learn how mistaken they were.

The other class is made up of those who look at the matter seriously, and dread the long time which they think must elapse before they can become fair shots.

All should be encouraged when they see what has been done in a short time. No one should be discouraged because he has not advanced as rapidly as some others have. Some grow faster than others. And remember, that if you never make the higher scores you may get more pleasure from the recreation than those who do. It is the doing, the trying, which satisfies, as well as the result.

The following scores were made by archers young in the sport:

Dr. O. L. Hertig is a dentist, and a teacher in the University of Pittsburgh. He showed his good sense by taking part in the national archery tournament, in Boston, last August, the first held after he took up the sport. He wrote on the 22d of October: "My year as an archer was up on the 19th inst., and I celebrated by shooting an American round, making 87 hits, 487 score; and a team round of 86 hits, 416 score. He reported his best practise scores as follows: Single York round, 99 hits, 459 score; double York round, 181 hits, 807 score; 72 arrows at 100 yards, 40 hits, 156 score; 48 arrows at 80 yards, 36 hits, 190 score; 24 arrows at 60 yards, 24 hits, 148 score; single American round, 88 hits, 514 score; double American round, 168 hits, 918 score; 30 arrows at 60 yards, 30 hits, 174 score; 30 arrows at 50 yards, 30 hits, 194 score; 30 arrows at 40 yards, 30 hits, 194 score; team round, 87 hits, 451 score; an end at 60 yards, 999977, 6 hits, 50 score."

Few archers do as well as Dr. Hertig has, in their first year. All beginners should try and do better. But they will have to think hard in order to succeed.

F. Nelson Clay took up archery in the summer of 1911. He joined the Chicago Archery Club, but is now living in the east. He expects to attend the next National tournament. His rise was not meteoric, but steady and sure. We will let him speak for himself of his first four months in the sport:

"From the start, I kept careful memoranda of all scores made, both in private and in the meets. I seldom shot a team round by my own choice, but I was vitally interested in the American round."

"I began shooting July 12, 1911. On the following morning, I shot 30 arrows at 40 yards, making 16 hits, 88 score. My first American round was shot July 16, 1911 at 5:45 a. m. Conditions: Cloudy, damp. Results: 60 yards: 6-22; 50 yards: 15-57; 40 yards: 20-88. I immediately 'whipped out' my Spalding's Guide to Archery, to find out how I ranked as an archer!"

"The tournament records that I found in the Guide incited me to spend most of my efforts on the American round. I shot early in the morning, before sunrise sometimes. I shot until dusk many an evening. I shot whenever I had an opportunity. I shot, too, too much, as you frequently told me, to make good scores. Nevertheless I never enjoyed myself more, and I have rejoiced many a time that I ever met Mr. Blank; that he acquainted me with this fascinating, cleanly diversion."

Just to give you an opportunity to study my case, I present below the averages per month, for 1911, there having

been about four months devoted to the sport:

American round averages for first month, 55 hits, 239 score; for second month, 68 hits, 310 score; for the third and fourth months, 72 hits, 354 score.

Counting every American round, I find my average for the season was practically 65 hits, 301 scores.

On Sept. 30, 1911, American rounds:

First round (a. m.)..... 79-427
Second round (p. m.)..... 81-390
Total..... 160-827

On Columbus day I made the following double American:

First round (a. m.)..... 79-427
Second round (p. m.)..... 81-390
Total..... 160-827

"Have not been able to be out much this year but am scoring each arrow."

BIG BASEBALL DEAL EXPECTED SOME TIME TODAY

NEW YORK—That a big baseball deal will probably be made here some time today is confidently expected by local followers of National and American league affairs. They base their opinion on a statement given out by Manager Evers of the Chicago Nationals, who said Monday that the deal would probably be carried out today, and that by it Chicago will receive Mitchell, Phelan, Knisely and "another player" in return for Tinker, the Chicago player who is slated to manage the Cincinnati team. Evers talked "trade" Monday with President Herman of the Cincinnati team.

Corrigan, the third baseman bought by the Detroit Americans by Kansas City, is said to be the "other player" considered by Evers. To bring such a trade about Cincinnati will have to make a bargain with Detroit. Herrmann is said to be prepared to offer the Detroit team Frank Chance in exchange for Corrigan.

According to this reported deal, Detroit would then send Chance to the New York Americans in exchange for one or more local players, and the managerial problem of President Frank Farrell of the New York team then would be solved.

MEN ARE NAMED FOR INTERSTATE CHECKER MATCH

Final arrangements have been completed for the interstate checker match New York vs. Massachusetts, on Thanksgiving day. The Massachusetts team complete will be as follows: E. L. Brennan, captain; W. G. Parrow, Boston; H. L. Pigeon, Boston; W. G. Hill, Lawrence; George Andrews, Everett; F. A. Fitzpatrick, Boston; E. C. Waterhouse, Melrose; H. W. Bickum, Haverhill; William Holden, Andover; F. A. McDonald, Boston; W. Kehoe, Lynn, and M. F. Kiley substitute.

J. J. Lannin, captain of the New York team, announces the final make-up of his team as follows: L. S. Head, Garder City, N. Y.; J. F. Horr, Buffalo; H. B. Reynolds, Batavia; L. Ginsberg, Brooklyn; Charles Lawson, Brooklyn; Thomas O'Grady, Rochester; James McAuliffe, Buffalo; Chris. Hopper, Brooklyn; J. B. Hanson, and James King, substitute.

A letter received from Christy Mathewson of the New York Giants states that he will positively be on hand to referee the contest.

S. Fred Hogue, president and editor of the San Francisco Evening Post, will also attend the match, acting as chief of timekeepers.

TO LEAD CHICAGO ELEVEN

CHICAGO—Nelson Norgren, star half back of the University of Chicago football eleven, was elected captain of the team for 1913 at a meeting Monday. Norgren has played two years on the varsity.

BRADLEY TO JERSEY CITY

Hugh Bradley, substitute first baseman of the Boston Americans, has been released to the Jersey City club of the International League.

YOUR WIFE

Ask your wife what quality of fabric and hard work means in any article that goes to the laundry.

She will tell you that it means everything in shape-holding and long wear. Frisbie collars are on friendly terms with the laundry men. Nobody changes from Frisbie collars. There is no reason for so doing.

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Best on Earth at 15 Cents 2 for a Quarter

Hand-Made

HOUSING OF NORWEGIAN WORKMAN IMPROVING AND HIS EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES ARE BOON

Labor Exchanges Operate
All Towns of Any Size
and Do Very Useful Work
as Shown by the Results

STATE IS ACTIVE

The housing, family budgets, and recreation of the working class in Norway are touched on in another article, the fourteenth in the special series for the Monitor on the working man in Europe.

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—It would be too complicated to enter into the question of housing all over the country. In the small coastal towns and in the country where rents are cheap it is obviously not such a problem as it is met with under modern industrial conditions in large towns.

Happily, a large number of factories are now being established in the country and one of the first considerations of those who start industries in the country is to provide good housing for the workers, in fact, housing far superior to any they have had before. The houses built for their workmen by the big company which is producing nitrate of lime and other products by utilizing water power on a large scale to extract the nitrogen from the air are really attractive.

On the other hand, in Christiania the problem has presented the same difficulties as in large towns in other countries which have been allowed to grow without any guiding plan and where industries have sprung up gradually without any measures being taken in advance to cope with the difficulties which were bound to arise.

Municipality Active

Years ago the municipality was bound to take the matter in hand and a very able committee reported upon the measures to be taken. It was found that a large number of families, often with lodgers, occupied one room. Since then improvement has set in, as is shown by the fact that in 1895 there were on an average for the whole town two inhabitants for each room, whereas there are now one and three quarters. It varies from 1.05 in the well-to-do parts to 2.5-2.7 in the industrial parts. Still, a great deal remains to be done, as will be shown by the following facts.

It is almost the universal custom in Christiania to live in flats, or in the case of the workmen, in tenements. For the purposes of this article they will all be referred to as "apartments." Statistics show that in 1895 37 per cent of the inhabitants in Christiania lived in apartments. Out of these 34,000 persons only 16,650 were principal persons so-called, the remaining 17,350 being their dependents. We therefore really have to deal with 16,650 cases and out of this number 6209 received medical or hospital aid only. Further analysis of these 16,650 cases reveals the fact that they include 372 orphans, 4530 women without children to support, 3135 women with children to support, making a total of 8037. Out of the remaining 8613 cases there are only 2557 unmarried men and widowers without children to support, 1660 married men without and 3871 with children to support, likewise 525 widowers with children to support.

In 1910 these figures read as follows: 31½ per cent consisting of one room, 30 per cent consisting of two rooms, 14 per cent consisting of three rooms. Only 2575, or 4.77 per cent were now without their own separate kitchen.

Rentals Described

The average annual rental 1909-1910 of apartments consisting of one room without kitchen has been Kr. 109.00; one room with kitchen has been Kr. 145.00; two rooms with kitchen has been Kr. 240.00, and three rooms with kitchen has been Kr. 330.00.

The annual earnings of an ordinary laborer cannot be placed higher than Kr. 1000.00, so that if he occupies two rooms and a kitchen nearly 25 per cent of his earnings go in rent. Generally, however, the earnings are increased by taking lodgers and by the wife's work. But the fact that there are 16,655 one-roomed tenements in a town of 244,000 inhabitants shows clearly that large numbers of the working classes are badly housed, especially when inquiries showed that 57,646 people live in these tenements, or on an average 3.4 persons in each. Sixteen thousand two hundred and ninety-three two-roomed tenements are occupied by 73,746 persons, or on an average 4½ in each. Thus over half of the population of the town live in tenements of one or two rooms each.

Lodgers Are Kept

Lodgers are kept by 1708 occupiers of one-roomed tenements, of which only 315 have a separate room (the kitchen). Lodgers are also kept in 3421 two-roomed tenements, of which 2169 have sleeping accommodations apart from the family. Likewise in 2028 three-roomed tenements the lodgers have separate sleeping accommodations in 2085 instances.

It is clear from what has been stated about wages, rents, taxes and housing that the Norwegian workman's budget has to be carefully managed if he is to be able to "make ends meet." Still, it is satisfactory to know that in a country of small incomes the wages of the unskilled worker are quite as high as those prevailing in Great Britain; the distribution of wealth is therefore more just.

An examination of 42 budgets from specially good workmen revealed an average surplus of earnings over expenditure of Kr. 70.00. These are selected homes; in most of them extra money has been earned, and the majority were country homes, meaning cheap rents. The budgets reveal careful management, continuous work, no unforeseen expenditure, and very little spent on luxury, which is best illustrated by the fact that the average expenditure of these 12 homes on alcoholic liquors and tobacco amounted to Kr. 38.30 for the year.

Temperance Strong

Fortunately about 11 per cent of the working men are abstainers, and it is worthy of comment that the temperance movement in Norway has been a working class movement, whereas in so many other countries it has originated with and been worked by the upper classes.

Having now seen the conditions under specially favorable circumstances it is clear that in the great majority of cases

dertaking that the rents charged shall only be sufficient to pay them a moderate interest on their money. Further a state-aided bank has been started to grant loans to workmen living in rural and semi-rural districts wishing to acquire small holdings and build houses of their own.

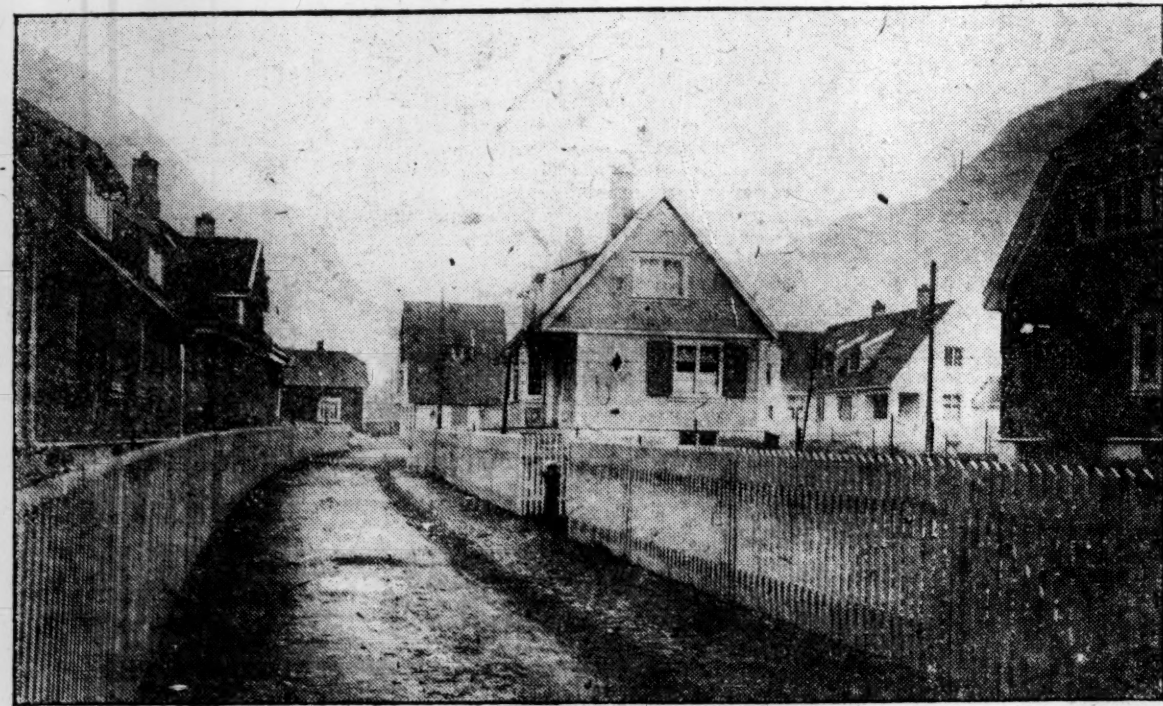
A complete system of insurance under government control is in operation, in which the employers have to cover their workmen against mishaps.

It has long been contemplated introducing a system of old-age pensions to all citizens; all political parties are agreed that it is desirable, but so far financial reasons have prevented it, and

cent years the best skaters of the country have been workmen.

Sport in the sense in which it has been cultivated in Great Britain and in the United States meets with many difficulties in a country like Norway on account of the climate. Still, various football clubs have been formed and working people take part in this game as well. Many workmen have bought cycles and participate in cycle races.

On account of the situation of the factories a large number of the industrial workers have easy access to the forests, mountains and lakes, and during the summer many workmen's families take advantage of it and are seen



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Norwegian workmen's dwellings, which have greatly improved of late years under public and private efforts

seeing that all incomes of moderate size are already taxed to the tune of nearly 20 per cent it is a difficult problem.

Sport Has Fair Support

The question as to how the working people spend their spare time is of some kind. Thus there exists an athletic club formed by the united labor unions. At the Olympic games at Stockholm there were two Norwegians taking part in the wrestling, both of them belonging to the working classes. In re-

picinicking in the forests. A large number also make use of the easy access to fishing in the fjords.

Many of the labor unions in Christiania have their own libraries. This movement is not so strong now since the municipality of Christiania has established a really good public free library. Not only the state is making efforts to foster the desire for good reading. When a municipality in the country wishes to establish a library they can always obtain some assistance from the government. On the whole one is justified in saying that the working people have shown a good deal of appreciation of the opportunities they have of access to good reading.

BULGARIANS MISLED WORLD BY FAST MOVE

(Continued from page two)

outworks of Adrianople, while Kutincheff passed the fortress by on the east, and took post with part of his army on Dimitrieff's right, meanwhile the remainder of his troops completed the investment of Adrianople from the east and southeast. On the arrival of fresh third line troops from Bulgaria Kutincheff was able to withdraw some of his divisions from the investing line, and it was their arrival during the battle of Lule Burgas which decided the day.

The reports that the Bulgarians had secured a point in the Chatalja lines as early as Nov. 8, must have been premature. But, in spite of reported negotiations for an armistice, they seem to have developed a strong attack along the whole line about Nov. 15. In ordinary circumstances the attack on a position of this strength with field troops would have been an act of folly; but, given the demoralization of the Turkish army, there seems no reason why the attempt should not now succeed. Even the best troops fight with little heart when it becomes known that their leaders are negotiating for peace.

In a previous article the events in the western theater of war were narrated down to the occupation of Uskub by the Servians on Oct. 26, and the capture of the Tripotamos defile by the Greeks on Oct. 28.

Zekki Pasha in Retreat

The Turkish army which was beaten by the Servians at Kumanovo on Oct. 24, consisted of the sixth and seventh army corps. After his defeat Zekki Pasha abandoned Uskub without fighting and retired to Kuprili; but, alarmed by the arrival of part of the Servian second army on his right flank at Ishtip and also, no doubt, by the demoralization of his troops, he continued his retreat through Perlepe towards Monastir.

A portion of his army had, however, remained in Uskub too long to be able to retreat by this road, and had therefore retired westward to Kalkandale; some Turkish troops seem also to have fled down the Vardar valley towards Salonika. The only artillery remaining to Zekki Pasha was that of the fifth corps (75 guns), which had not taken part in the battle of Kumanovo, and possibly some 70 mountain guns in addition.

The Servians followed up their victory with a "dash" energy, two columns of about two divisions each being formed to carry out the pursuit. The right hand column followed up Zekki Pasha's main force, which was found in a strong position near Perlepe; after a last lasting

two days, in which the Servian artillery could afford their infantry little support, the position was captured and Perlepe was occupied about Nov. 5.

Meanwhile the left column, pressing down the Vardar valley, had defeated the Turkish army at the Iron Gates, and reached the Iwaj junction at Guranje, 40 miles from Salonika, about Nov. 2 or 3, at the same time that the Greek advance against that town was making itself felt from the west.

Y. another Servian column had been detached in pursuit of the Turkish force which had fled toward Kalkandale; the Turks retired to Kichevo, where they were joined by the Turkish garrison of the place, and were ordered to resist. The Servians, however, considered the resistance of their pursuers, though the latter appear to have given them back, and to have followed them towards Debra.

March Made to Adriatic

Political reasons induced Serbia to despatch a separate force on a march of 100 miles, through difficult and almost roadless country, to the Adriatic coast.

This force is supposed to have been Jankovitch's column, which had been originally operating north of the Katchanik pass. At the same time it was found possible to despatch considerable reinforcements to Thrace to aid the Bulgarian armies. The fact that the Turks had failed to destroy the railway enabled this to be done with little delay. It will be seen that the Servian forces were now disseminated in a way which argued great confidence on the part of the leadership in the ability of the Turkish defeat.

In the second week of November there was a remarkable absence of news from the Monastir region. The Servian pursuing force had entered Perlepe on Nov. 6, but as late as the 15th there was no news of the occupation of Monastir. It seemed possible that they had encountered unexpected resistance or that difficulties of supply had brought their march to a standstill. In this respect Zekki Pasha had a very advantageous position. The fertile plateau of Monastir is the granary of Albania, and, for once in the war, the Turkish troops assembled there should have had no lack of provisions. On the other hand, the Servians had to traverse a region of barren mountains.

Greek Pursued Advance

We must now turn to the operations of the Greek army, which we left approaching Veria. That town, which is only 35 miles from Salonika, was occupied on Oct. 29. A detachment which had diverged from the main line of advance at

Elassona nine days before, reached Catrina, on the gulf of Salonika, on the 28th, while a detachment which landed on the three-pronged peninsula of Chalcedone about this time, advanced on Salonika from the south.

The second city of the Turkish empire was thus threatened by Greek columns from the west, southwest and southeast, by the Servians from the northwest, and finally by a Bulgarian detachment from the northeast. The only Turkish force available to save the city was a division believed to be part of the Turkish force originally assembled at Serres. This division entrenched itself in a position at Yenidje on the flank of the route taken by the crown prince's army, thus compelling the latter to attack it; at the same time another Turkish detachment took up a position at Plati bridge, in front of the Greek right.

The result was a complete triumph for the Greek arms; in both battles the Turkish forces were routed, leaving 14 guns in the hands of the victors. After this success the crown prince's army resumed its advance, and on Nov. 8, further resistance being useless, the Turkish garrison of Salonika, about 27,000 in number, surrendered to the Greeks. The crown prince's army was received with enthusiasm by the inhabitants of Salonika, and Servian and Bulgarian detachments took part in the triumphal entry into the city.

Greek Achievements Lauded

The operations of the Greeks have attracted less notice in the press than those of the other armies, owing to the absence of war correspondents, but they constitute a remarkable achievement, and show the enormous progress made by the army in the last few years under the guidance of General Eydoux and the French military mission.

Regarding one detachment of the Greek army we have very little information. This force was detached at Kozani toward Monastir on Oct. 26 in pursuit of the Turkish force defeated at the Sarantoporos defile on the 22d. It engaged the rear guard of this force at Kalbandkoi on the 29th, and was reported near Florina, 20 miles from Monastir, on Nov. 4. Here its advance seems to have come to a standstill, owing, it is said, to the Turks in front of it having been reinforced. Its position appears somewhat isolated, and it would not be surprising if it had suffered a check; or possibly, as in the case of the Servian pursuing column from the north, difficulties of supply may have proved insurmountable.

In Epirus the army of General Sapundzakis had secured the surrender of Provera (Nov. 4) with 600 prisoners after a bombardment by sea and land, and had occupied some important passes on the road to Yagina. The capture of that place had not, however, been reported. The Turks opposed to this force are said to number only 4500, but the inhabitants are less friendly to the invaders than those on the crown prince's line of march, who are mostly of Greek nationality.

BOSTON MARKETS WATCHED FOR SALE OF INFERIOR FRUIT

Close inspection is being made at the Boston markets to prevent the sale of green and immature citrus fruits. The work is being conducted by officials from the department of agriculture at Washington. "The department will take steps for the confiscation of artificially ripened oranges wherever they are found," said Edmund Clark, one of the officials of the department employed at the customs house, today. "The recent seizure of five carloads of oranges in Chicago is part of a general movement by the government to check the practice of shipping oranges or grapefruit which have been ripened by artificial means." G. H. Adams, an inspector of the bureau of chemistry, declared that inspectors were stationed in the citrus fruit belts of California, watching for the shipment of immature fruit.

"The inspectors cannot effect the seizure of green fruit before it has left the state of its origin and entered interstate commerce," said Mr. Adams. "The seizure in Chicago was made under orders of the chief inspector of the department, who had the fruit examined in California and made representations to the department of justice that caused the United States court in Chicago to place a federal marshal in charge of the shipment."

The Florida Citrus Exchange, an organization of fruit growers at Tampa, secured the ruling from the board under which the markets are being watched. The exchange also secured the passage by the Florida Legislature of a law prohibiting the shipment of green oranges and grapefruit.

MR. WALKER WOULD RUN FOR SENATE TO STOP REACTIONARY

Declaring that if his candidacy for United States senator to succeed Senator W. Murray Crane can prevent the selection of a reactionary he will not hesitate to enter the senatorial contest, Joseph Walker, the Republican candidate for Governor at the last election, replies to a letter from Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester in which the latter criticized Mr. Walker for publicly protesting against legislators pledging themselves to senatorial candidates now in the

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WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL

CITY-WIDE EXERCISES TO MARK ENDING OF LAWRENCE PROTEST

LAWRENCE, Mass.—All is in readiness for a general patriotic celebration Thanksgiving evening in the public buildings throughout Lawrence. The exercises will mark the close of the protest period during which the citizens have displayed the American colors in protest of the methods and principles of the I. W. W. Although it had been fore-ordained that Thanksgiving should end the protest period, in view of certain statements made by leaders of the movement, this protest gathering may not be the last.

There is a probability that the I. W. W. will observe the day in Lawrence according to its point of view, but this will not in any way interfere with the general civic observances. The speakers at the meeting in the city hall will include Justice Charles A. DeCourcy of the supreme court; Samuel J. Elder formerly of Lawrence and Judge E. J. Sherman of the superior court.

The committee in charge consists of the Rev. James T. O'Reilly, O. S. Ames, Bernard M. Sheridan, the Rev. A. W. Moulton, Leonard E. Benink, John P. Kane, former mayor of Lawrence. The city hall will be under the direction of Messrs. Moulton, Benink and Kane. The public school exercises will be directed by Superintendent Sheridan assisted by a subcommittee. All the meetings will be held simultaneously.

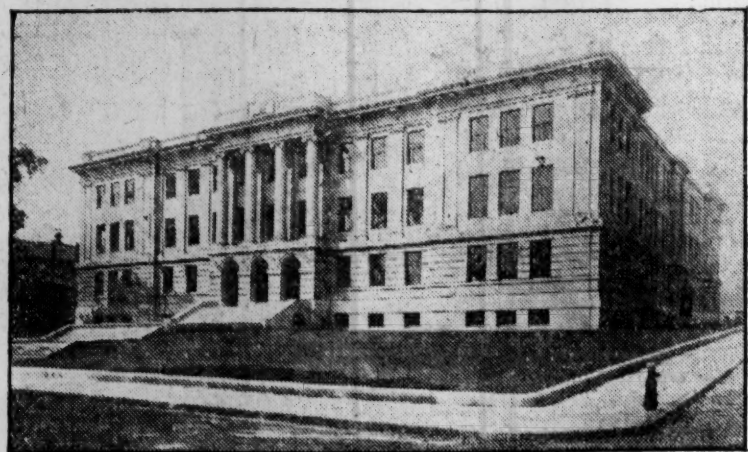
The gathering places will be the city hall, John R. Rollins school, Gilbert E. Hood school, John E. Tarbox school, A. B. Bruce school, Emily C. Wetherbee school and the John Breen school.

The following recommendations have been made by the committee: A renewal of the flag display by all citizens on all public buildings and on all private buildings; pastors of all churches in the city to announce appropriate services in their respective churches. A special effort has been made to have the different nationalities of which the population of Lawrence is composed represented in each building where exercises are held.

The program at the various places will in general include the repeating of the mayor's proclamation of October for a public observance and the proclamations of President Taft and Governor Foss. Addresses suitable to the occasion will be made and concerts will take place all over the city. At one of these a band of 50 children will participate.

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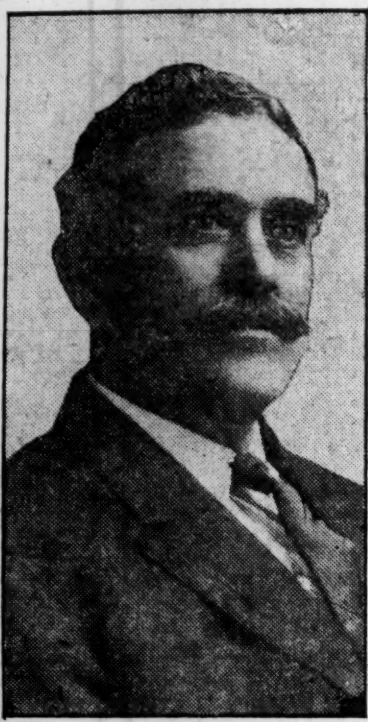
NEW BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL
IN USE FOR THE FIRST TIME

Large and commodious structure which is occupied by pupils of higher grades affords every facility for work to be accomplished

MEN INTERESTED IN SCHOOL WORK



G. WALTER WILLIAMS



JOSEPH L. GIBBS

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The New Bedford high school, which opened Monday, is deemed by experts to be one of the finest edifices of its kind in the country. Erected at a cost of \$558,066.03, the new high school stands as a monument to the progressiveness of New Bedford. Its equipment, which boasts its own lighting, heating and ventilating systems, is of the best and in keeping with the splendid proportions of the structure.

The interior of the building, like the exterior, is extremely simple from an architectural standpoint. The front facade is the only break from the solid brick walls of the structure. The facade is a composite of both Greek and Roman, Ionic columns rising from a flat bed over the Romanesque arches, while the entablature is merely a development which brings the whole to a harmonious conclusion.

At the right of the entrance on the first corridor is the office of G. Walter Williams, the head master of the school, while at the left is the office and class room which is to be occupied by First Assistant Seales. From long corridors on both the north and south sides open class rooms, each one accommodating over 40 students. On the first floor also is the reception and rest room for the teachers, while in addition there are rooms for supplies. The corridors are all paved with cement, while the staircases leading to the upper stories are of metal and slate.

Half a flight below the first floor are large locker rooms, one for boys and one for girls, each of the students having an individual locker with a key. At the rear of the building and in the basement is the gymnasium, one of the largest in the state outside of Boston. The instructor, George T. Ferguson, has an office situated adjacent to the gymnasium, while the shower baths, which number 58 in all, are in two rooms, which are located close to the gymnasium. The apparatus for the gymnasium is new and the most modern to be secured. One of the new pieces is a Swedish boom which will be used exclusively by the girls. The running track around the gymnasium is well banked and is 82 yards in circumference.

The auditorium will seat approximately 1000 students. Most of the seats are on the first floor but the seats are arranged in tiers so that it is entirely possible for those seated there to have an uninterrupted view of the stage.

The class rooms will each seat 42 pupils. The floors are covered with a heavy battleship linoleum while the walls are a light cream color which harmonizes with the brown of the floor. The desks for the students are of metal with the exception of the top, which is of dull oak. For each one of the instructors there is a large flat topped desk of light finished oak.

The commercial department of the school occupies most of the rooms on the north side of the first floor. There are rooms for the practise and instruction of typewriting and stenography in addition to class rooms. This department also has a model bank room in which the students will be given actual business practise.

Joseph L. Gibbs, superintendent of buildings, under whose supervision the high school was erected, considers the building one of the finest in the land for the purpose.

SPINSTER'S TROLLEY PILGRIMAGE

Portland, Old Orchard and Portsmouth's Colonial Treasures Enjoyed in Closing Days of Five-Hundred-Mile Car Ride

Accompanying is the third and closing chapter on a week's trolley trip, covering 500 miles from Boston to points of interest in Maine and New Hampshire, the first two parts of which were published on Saturday and Monday, respectively. This last portion tells of the writer's pleasures in Portland, at Old Orchard, with the crowds gone; and particularly in visiting the rare old houses of Portsmouth.

THE writer gaily wended her footsteps to a "South End" street car for a local trip along the Bath waterfront with its iron works, shipbuilding plants, etc., then at noon boarded a car for Brunswick, which left her at the Eagle hotel, where was assigned to her on the second floor a room with hot and cold water and electric light, for a two-fifty rate, American plan.

After lunching delightfully in an attractive room with dark wood furnishings, she walked the short distance to Bowdoin College in its agreeable setting of trees, seeing Massachusetts hall, the oldest building; Walker art building, with a well chosen collection of paintings—those of the Bowdoin family for whom the college is named, and particularly interesting, works of art, etc.; also King chapel, named for that first Governor of Maine.

A walk about the campus with the brilliant-hued tree for a closing benediction and the writer returned to the hotel for a quiet hour of reading before going down to dinner, where her vis-a-vis was a pretty young woman of some passing dramatic show, with whom she enjoyed an hour's pleasant conversation and who expressed her pleasure in being able to speak so freely with a woman of riper years, as she was by herself in the hotel and traveling from place to place, was obliged to be careful with whom she spoke, and in brief touches of individual experiences in London, Paris, Genoa, these two women parted happily the next morning after breakfasting together. Then, with a small bellboy carrying her suitcase to the street car waiting room, she bade farewell to the scholastic seclusion of this inland town and, in a car headed for Portland, resumed her adventurous travels.

Headed for Portland

A glorious view of Mt. Washington, many miles to the northwest in New Hampshire was the feature of this morning's run. Arriving in Portland, she went at once to "Deering's Oaks," immortalized by Longfellow in the verses of "My Lost Youth." This line,

And Deering's Woods are fresh and fair, expressed the writer's thought as she wandered in their tranquil shades with the fallen brown leaves under her feet, and later, by a happy coincidence, she lunched delicately at an English tea-room in a house, until recently the home of the Deerings, whose name was given to those woods long years ago, and, through the generosity of the present head of the family "Deering's Woods" have now been given to the city for a public park. Noblesse oblige.

During the afternoon the writer went to the Longfellow house in Congress street, closed for the season, but permission was given to walk in the garden which, in a way, reminded her of another enclosed garden abroad, that of another great thinker, Thomas Carlyle, in Chelsea, Eng.

Then a car was taken for the five

miles to Cape Elizabeth, whose light-house guards the entrance to Portland harbor. Not many of the travelers know that it is the oldest on the Maine coast, and was erected in 1790. These travelers would be still more interested if they knew that its shining light had inspired those exquisitely phrased verses of our beloved poet Longfellow when he wrote "The Lighthouse" in 1849. He could see this light from the window of his boyhood home in Congress street, and one can imagine the poet in embryo, thinking out the larger vision of the closing words in the coming brotherhood of man, as quoted in the following lines:

The rocky ledge runs far into the sea,
And on its outer point, some miles away,
The lighthouse lifts its massive masonry.
A pillar of fire by night, of cloud by day,
Sail on! it says, sail on, ye stately ships!
And with your floating bridges the ocean span.
Be mine to guard this light from all eclipse.

Be yours to bring man nearer unto man.
A touch of the unusual gave zest to the closing incidents of the day when sanctuary for the night was found in "High street," a large room with five windows on the first floor, with separate entrance up few steps of enclosed outside stairway from yard and garden, a rustic key for the door, and all this for one dollar.

And joy unspeakable reigned in the spinster's thought when, sitting down to the evening meal alone, with supplies from an establishment around the corner in Congress street, she could exclaim with Robinson Crusoe, "I am monarch of all I survey."

Old Orchard in Solitude

Next morning, the sixth day of these travels, after breakfasting in the Deering house in which still lingers a permeating atmosphere of gentle breeding, like the aroma of some sweet-scented flower in the realms of memory, the trolley lady took the Old Orchard car for the seas called from afar.

Come unto these yellow sands,
And there they were, in solitude,
The summer crowds gone, and the ocean magnificent in hazy blue melting into that golden strand. Enough of rapture for one morning!

Reaching Portsmouth in the afternoon, she went at once to "I am's," on-the-way-to-the-ferry, "I am's" of blessed memory, with its steaming oysters of liberal supply, the fishes of the sea thine heritage, thy present dwelling place is no archaic abode (forgive the pun!), but an up-to-date interior with Flemish oak paneling, with mission chairs, a plate rail with ornamental china dishes and graven images.

Followed some hours of sightseeing, fine colonial houses, the Governor Langdon mansion, 1784, where a "direct descendant" is living behind that beautiful doorway with its polished brass knocker, on which the writer longed to rap for admission to the stately interior. She went on to the Thomas Bailey Aldrich house, the boyhood home of that brilliant writer, a glimpse of the old-fashioned garden, with its lively memories of the "boy" who loved his "River-mouth" so well, and she followed in his footsteps among the winding streets with their interceding views of the river and harbor, stopping before many a dignified mansion of earlier centuries, admiring the Jacob Wendell doorway, appreciating the modern Rockingham, with its ornamental metal lions, doing obeisance before the Bulfinch front of the public library.

Warner House Enjoyed

Then she came to the culmination of her expectant hopes by the Warner house, 1712, of soft gray-painted brick, and where lives a "direct descendant," who was standing in the beautiful door-

way; the expectant one had been told that very morning on the way from Portland that this courteous lady was very kind about allowing occasional strangers to go over the house, which is considered the finest example of colonial architecture in Portsmouth. The writer remembered these applicable lines, oft quoted to friends:

Came opportunity one day,
He heard her timid knock,
But went on with his dozing,
Contentedly supposing
That she would pick the lock,

and with expectancy in her eyes advanced towards this "direct descendant," who with the graceful good breeding of centuries, met these advances half way, said the house had just been closed, she was looking for the carriage to take her to the station, but the visitor might look into the library for a moment, whose fine old mahogany bookcases were built into the walls and where were old choice pieces of furniture, brasses, prints; then permission was asked for a peep into the drawing room across the hall where in "the dim religious light" of shuttered windows, exclamations of delight when recognizing the hand of Copley in the portraits of ancestors on the walls brought added privileges until a rapid tour of the house had been made—spacious halls, landings, Chippendale, Sheraton, in breathless rejoicings that the horses of Jehu, the son of Nimshi, had not made a more speedy record on their present course. A gracious parting from this gentlewoman, and the writer went on to the Kearsarge for the night.

Across the river to the navy yard, early next morning, went the indefatigable spinster to see the peace conference building, with its tablet of commemoration of the treaty of Portsmouth, with a bronzed framing of eagle-chrysanthemum-shield design most happily wrought out. The writer was courteously shown the room in which the conference was held, the treaty signed, and in another room of the building were seen interesting relics from the Maine, notably some blue and white Dresden china plates, a table glass, custard cup, intact after their years of submergence in Havana harbor; and as the writer left the building and paused outside to read again the inscription on the tablet of commemoration, her thought hastened toward that coming day when "Peace hath her victories" shall be the unwritten inscription on all buildings, because it will have been realized in the thoughts of all mankind and is the individualized work of today.

Recrossing the Piscataqua and speaking with a lady about the old houses of Portsmouth, it was advised to visit the Moffatt-Ladd historic house, recently sold by "direct descendants" to the Colonial Dames and open to the public. It is close by the ferry landing and worth seeing, as the writer soon ascertained. She was delighted with the fine wide hall, with the black and white English landscape decorations of the walls, portraits of English ancestors still hanging in their wonted places of centuries seclusion, soon to be removed with various furnishings to a twentieth century setting in New York city. "Tempora mutantur." O ye builders of sky-scraping apartments!

Finally, as the Market square clock was ringing out its 12 hours of melodious farewell to the writer, she stepped into the car for the homeward run towards Boston, glancing into the soda store, hoping for a last look at the lively kitchen of the last week's episode, a "direct descendant," doubtless, of the "badish cat" in T. B. Aldrich's chronicle of "River-mouth."

Portsmouth Bidden Adieu

Reviewing impressions of wayside colorings, mention should be made of heapings of golden pumpkins against back-grounds of weather-beaten, blackened barns and sheds, of yellow corn in paler yellow coverings stacked for future huskings, of orchards of apple trees laden with red fruit, and as the car rushed through the mellowing twilight into the deepening shades of night, the high-way became a scene of wondrous beauty like unto some fairy tale from an "Arabian Nights" reading, with long lines of electric lighting blending with the brilliancy of the silver stars in the firmament above.

Delicate Salem resplendently shone forth in jeweled adornment. And in casting her fares into the circulation of twentieth century street railways and her experiences into the treasury of modern thought, the writer is hoping that the nickel of the New England spinster may be found as acceptable an offering as was "the widow's mite" of old.

Through glittering spacings of subway and elevated was brought to a triumphant close her electric car trip of 500 miles, a week of beauty and harmony with these lines of Whittier:

But scarce would Ceylon's breath of flowers be sweet,
Could I not feel thy soil, New England,
at my feet.

NORTH DEMOCRATS OUTNUMBER SOUTH

WASHINGTON—For the first time in the history of the United States, northern Democrats will outnumber their southern colleagues in the House after March 4. There will be 152 northern Democrats and 140 from the South in the next House. Although outnumbered, the southern Democrats, because of seniority of success, will be dominant in control of the party policies, unless sectional lines cause division in Democratic caucuses.

A Test
of
Railroad Efficiency

Thirty-two special trains, carrying MORE THAN 50,000 PERSONS to and from the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven, were moved by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad IN ADDITION to its NORMAL, DENSE TRAFFIC.

And these special trains were handled PRACTICALLY ON TIME and WITHOUT MISHAP.

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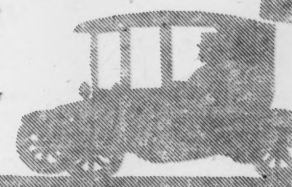
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POLITICAL SPAIN IN
DIFFICULT POSITION
WITHOUT ITS LEADER

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—The political condition which has been created in Spain through the assassination of the premier is distinctly difficult. It is doubtful whether there is any member of any of the parties who possesses the prestige of Senor Canalejas.

Canalejas accepted the premiership at a critical moment. A condition of things had arisen which made it absolutely necessary that a stand should be made against the pretensions of the religious orders. Canalejas made that stand in the face of very great difficulties, and by doing this he undoubtedly weakened the support which was being given more and more every day to the Republican and Socialist parties. The consequence was that he earned the gratitude of the King and became, Liberal though he was, the most powerful advocate of monarchy in the peninsula.

The advent of Senor Maura to power would have raised a political storm of some magnitude, as it would undoubtedly have roused the Republican element to further exertions. The policy of Canalejas to some extent spiked the guns of the Republicans. Indeed the Socialists have gone so far as to say he chloroformed the advance party.

Still, although he came into power to curtail the claims of the religious orders, he really did little or nothing to rouse the susceptibilities of the Vatican. What he might have done had it not been for the revolution in Portugal will never be known. The expulsion of the Braganza dynasty succeeded in causing him to stay the hand of reform, out of fear of subsequent consequences which he might not have been able to control. The reform movement, which he initiated died down into a respectable Liberal administration not vastly different from that of a Conservative regime. Senor Leroux had become the leader of the Republican party at the moment when it seemed as if great things were possible, but from that day to this he never succeeded in inspiring the Republicans with the confidence which would have made them an effective opposition to the influence of Canalejas.

The fact is that there is no Republican organization in Spain and until such a time as that may be instituted the possibility of a revolution is not within the range of practical politics. Senor Canalejas knew this better than most people, but he had no intention of taking any steps which would bring the supporters of the existing regime into conflict with one another, and through division in their ranks give the Republicans

their opportunity. Consequently the campaign against the religious orders faded more and more into the background.

Canalejas' efforts were directed rather to securing the status quo than to undertaking any fundamental legislation. It was perhaps this, quite as much as anything else, which roused the enmity of the advance section to him. They felt that he had betrayed the premises with which he came into office. As a result there grew up a personal enmity to him stronger perhaps than the enmity to Maura who had always been their avowed opponent, and it was this probably rather than revenge for the execution of Ferrer, in which he had to hand, which inspired the revolutionist Zarate.

SALEM RECEIVES
AUTO FIRE ENGINE

SALEM, Mass.—Salem's new auto combination chemical and hose truck arrived yesterday and probably will be given its formal trial next Thursday. The apparatus cost \$5800. It is equipped with a 60-horsepower gasoline engine, is capable of 60 miles an hour and has two chemical tanks of 40 gallons capacity each.

ROBERT KNIGHT PASSES AWAY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Robert Knight, said to be the greatest individual cotton manufacturer of the world, passed away here today. Mr. Knight owned mills in 17 Massachusetts and Rhode Island villages. His Massachusetts mills are at Sutton, Hebron, Dodgeville and Readville.

Thanksgiving
Dinner

FOR \$1.50

AT

Boston's Bright Spot

... THE ...

Crawford House

SCOLLAY SQUARE

Dinner will be served in our beautiful dining rooms from 12 noon until 8 o'clock. Our orchestra will play and there will be vocal selections as well. For those not desiring our special Thanksgiving dinner we have prepared an elaborate

A la Carte Service

during the entire day. Tables may be reserved in advance by telephoning Haymarket 22,016

MIRTH-MAKERS IN ATHENA CLUB PLAY
PLEASE THEIR DORCHESTER FRIENDS

GRACE ANDERSON BURDETT



ESTELLE C. HUTCHINGS



JESSIE ROGERS

"Fun in a Booking Office" which was presented by members of the Athena Club of Dorchester last night will be repeated tonight at the Dorchester Woman's clubhouse, as the annual private theatrical performance of the organization.

The entertainment was pronounced a

success from every point by those who saw it. The stage was set to represent a theatrical booking office and the various applicants for positions were obliged to prove their ability, which provided the vaudeville of the show.

Much applause was won by Miss Jessie Rogers in the character of Fluffy Flutter and by Miss Grace A. Burdett, who did the part of Frisky Dewdron. Miss Es-

telle C. Hutchings caused much merriment by her work as Mrs. Susan Seffreno Riser.

Mrs. Trailing Arbutus Flower depicted by Grace K. Salter and her flowerets were one of the pretty features of the sketch while the monologue by Madeline M. Beckford caused much laughter. Other skits were accorded hearty applause by a large audience.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GOWN SEMI-PRINCESS STYLE

Silk and wool fabric, trimmed with satin

SIMPLE gowns in semi-princess style are being made from all sorts of materials this season, and this one is equally well adapted to the favorite charmeuse and similar materials and to the lightweight wool materials. It includes the new sleeves that are sewed to the blouse portion at the long shoulder line and a big collar that is eminently becoming. In this case it is made with three-quarter sleeves but long sleeves are being much worn and the dress can be finished in either way.

There is a three-piece skirt lapped on to a narrow panel at the front, and beneath the overlapped edges at the left side the closing is made invisibly.

In the illustration one of the new silk and wool novelties is trimmed with satin, but this entire frock would be charming made from charmeuse crepe with the collar and cuffs of the same or of a contrasting color.

Smoke gray with amber would be extremely fashionable and extremely pretty and all white is to be worn by young girls. If two materials are liked the panel at the front of the blouse and at the front of the skirt could be made of a different material.

A plain material with the panels of striped or plaid would be effective, and plaid is much in vogue for uses of the kind.

Many girls are wearing dresses with collarless necks, and in place of the stock collar the neck can be cut to any desired depth and finished.

For the 16-year size the dress will require six yards of material 27, 4 1/4 yards 36 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard of additional material 44 inches wide to make the panels on the cross or 1 1/2 yards if the panels are cut on the straight, 3/4 yard 21 or 27 inches wide for the trimming and 1/2 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide.

The pattern of the dress (7348) is cut



in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DRAPED GOWNS OF CHARMEUSE

Popular model by Paquin

A MOST attractive gown of sapphire-blue panne velvet was worn by the hostess at a recent afternoon affair, writes the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American. The deep V-shaped yoke of cream lace was finished with revers of mink fur. Short cap sleeves bordered with the fur extended over long, close-fitting sleeves of sapphire-blue mousseline de soie. The slightly draped skirt had a four-inch band of fur about the hem.

Another lovely afternoon frock was fashioned of ecrú cashmere de soie. The bodice was formed of ecrú lace, with a bit of effect of the cashmere extending in two points nearly to the shoulder line.

A charming frock of violet charmeuse was trimmed with ecrú lace and a tunic of violet velvet. Mole-skin bands gave a touch of elegance that many Parisiennes are showing.

Charmeuse continues to enjoy a well deserved popularity. Draped gowns are especially attractive when fashioned of this soft, supple material.

One of Paquin's most popular models is developed of black charmeuse. The skirt is draped, and the bodice has a vest of beige-colored satin elaborately embroidered with bright colors. A yoke of cream embroidered tulle and sleeve frills of the same material added a fascinating bit of softness to the frock.

Charmeuse is used for the draped skirts of many smart tailored suits. A new model has a jacket of amber-colored cloth, fastened with two large flat crystal buttons. The skirt is of charmeuse to match.

Scarves of heavy ecrú lace and black velvet are worn by smart women. Tulle, lace, velvet and ribbon are effectively combined with fur in collarettes and muffs.

Separate blouses of white crepe de chine, satin and mousseline de soie are

HOME HELPS

When there is a fairly hot oven, brown a cupful or two of flour, seeing that it does not burn. This will keep indefinitely in a corked bottle or closed jar; then there is always a supply on hand for making brown gravies.

Before molding any cereal, rinse the mold well with cold water; then there is no danger of the foodstuff sticking.

Rolls are easily warmed if put into a paper bag and then placed in the oven; this heats them without drying them, says the Newark News.

If the pantry is damp put some quicklime into a bowl and let it stand in the pantry over night; it will absorb the dampness.

PUNCH WORK

White covers are seldom effective for tables in the living room, but a serving table or sideboard cover would be beautiful with a design worked in punch work around the cloth, or across the front and two ends, says Harpers Bazar. A monogram on one end above the border would give an individual touch to either spread, but would, of course, add to the work.

CAKES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Popular confections you may not have tried

THOSE seeking for novelties for the table may find something to attract them in these recipes for cakes of different countries, from the Ladies Home Journal.

Belgian Gingerbread—Sift one pound of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder into a basin, add six ounces of mixed glace fruits cut into large pieces and one ounce of powdered ginger. Cream a quarter of a pound of butter and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar together; add one egg and two tablespoonfuls of honey, and beat them well in; then add another egg and two tablespoonfuls of honey in the same way, beating thoroughly. Stir in two tablespoonfuls of fruit juice, four tablespoonfuls of milk and the dry ingredients. Turn into a buttered and papered cake-tin and bake for one hour in a moderate oven. This gingerbread is best eaten fresh.

Swiss Bratselini—Put one cupful of sweet butter into a basin with one cupful of sugar and beat them until they are creamy, then add two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon and enough flour to make a batter that can be formed into small balls like good-sized marbles. Place the balls on a hot, buttered wafer iron, close the iron and hold it for a few minutes in or directly over the fire—just long enough to brown the wafers delicately. They are very tasty if curled carefully over a round stick when hot.

Italian Focaccia di Rilo—Wash six ounces of rice in several waters, sprinkle it into two cupfuls of boiling milk and simmer until the liquid is completely absorbed, then stir in one teaspoonful of orange flower water, half a cupful of sugar and the beaten yolks of three eggs; stir over a slow fire for four minutes, then flavor with spice to taste and stand aside to cool. Have ready some rich pie crust, roll it out a quarter of an inch thick, and use it for lining a number of small buttered tins. Beat up the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, fold them into the rice paste, divide the mixture into the molds and bake in a

moderate oven for 40 minutes. When cold decorate with pink and white icing.

Norwegian Julekage—Melt half a cupful of butter and pour off into a basin, holding back the salt. Add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of milk, one yeast cake, mixed with three tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water, and three eggs well beaten. Next add six cupfuls of sifted flour, one cupful of Sultana raisins, one cupful of currants and one cupful of shredded candied citron peel, and ground cardamom seeds to flavor. When too stiff to stir begin kneading and continue until the dough will not stick to the baking board. Put it into a buttered cake pan, and when well raised sprinkle over with sugar; let rise again and bake in a steady oven for one hour.

English Fruit Cake—Beat two cupfuls of butter and two cupfuls of sugar to a soft cream, then beat in 10 eggs one by one. Mix five heaping cupfuls of flour with one tablespoonful of powdered allspice and one teaspoonful of salt; a little of this may be added as each egg is beaten in if the mixture seems inclined to curdle. Add to the butter two cupfuls of currants, two cupfuls of Sultana raisins, one cupful of mixed candied peel, half a cupful of preserved cherries, one cupful and a half of blanched and chopped almonds, the grated rinds of two lemons and one cupful of milk. Mix thoroughly and turn the mixture into a buttered and papered cake tin. Bake in a moderate oven for five hours.

DARNING EGG

Instead of using a wooden "egg" darning, try putting the worn stocking over your own shoe tree. Then you will be able to see exactly how the darned place will fit on your foot and can make it loose or tight as necessity requires.

When selecting a darning "egg" always get a white one, so that when mending black or colored stockings you will be able to see the work more plainly. —Montreal Star.

DINNER ON DAY THE MAID IS OUT

Simple menu that a bride could carry out

SOME newly married persons dine out at a restaurant on Thursday, when the maid is out, in preference to getting dinner at home, but most brides will, I think, like the fun of preparing the meal, writes Elizabeth Lee in the Cincinnati Times Star.

A simple menu, which any intelligent girl could carry out herself, would be a soup, a steak, potatoes baked in their skins, a lettuce salad with French dressing, macaroni, cheese and a little fruit, ending with crisp crackers and cheese.

A can of soup is no trouble to heat and if the water the macaroni is boiled in is kept for the soup, instead of using water, it will be found far more nourishing.

Boil the macaroni (boiling water) for 20 minutes, sometimes longer, and place in a buttered baking dish in layers alternating with cheese. Dot the top with butter and bake until brown.

Bake while the potatoes are cooking, and so time it that the steak can be put in the broiler and all three dishes be cooked at the same time.

Don't forget to leave the door open slightly when broiling. Otherwise the meat is apt to catch fire. Always open

the oven door before lighting the pilot of the gas stove. Should there be ever such a slight leakage in the gas pipes the gas will collect in the oven, and when the pilot is lighted an explosion takes place.

The lettuce requires washing, and must be thoroughly chilled before being brought to the table.

About eight minutes is ample time for the steak to remain on the broiler, I suppose it is unnecessary to add that a steak should be wiped off with a warm, damp cloth and then be put on the broiler rack. It should be turned once and when done be lifted to a hot platter and be spread with butter and a sprinkling of salt.

Then a little (ever so little) boiling water can be dotted over the meat and the dish be returned to the oven for a minute. To salt a steak before cooking will bring out the juices, and the aim is to keep them in. For this reason the oven should be very hot, because the heat will seal the outside.

The mistress should wash the silver and finer dishes after the meal, but pots, pans and greasy dishes may be rinsed off and asked up for a thorough washing by the maid the next morning.

OUR STORE ETHICS—And Other Things—No. 29

The effect of wrong in a business like this is jar and friction. Wrongs ARE committed—and will continue to be committed—as long as human judgment is fallible. But whenever the machinery of the store is shaken by

a cog out of its complementary cog, we absorb the shock by standing the loss.

YOU ARE NEVER PERMITTED TO PAY FOR OUR MISTAKES.

(Continued Wednesday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TRIED RECIPES

BELGIAN CORN FRITTERS

TO the beaten yolks of two eggs add one cupful of flour which has been sifted with one teaspoonful of baking powder, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and one third teaspoonful of paprika. Beat well together, then add two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped parsley. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the two eggs. Cook in a frying pan, preferably in bacon fat, dropping a large tablespoonful in the pan and flattening it out with the side of the spoon into an oval cake. Fry golden brown on each side and serve garnished with strips of bacon.

ECLAIRS A LA KLONDIKE

Melt half a cupful of butter in one cupful of boiling water and add one cupful of flour as soon as it reaches the boiling point. Beat until smooth and add four unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating continuously. Force through a pastry tube or shape with a spoon upon a buttered baking sheet, two inches apart. Bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. Just before serving split and fill with ice cream.

COCOANUT BLANC MANGE

Mix one fourth cupful of cornstarch and one fourth cupful of sugar with a little cold water. Add to two cupfuls of scalded milk and stir until it thickens. Cook in a double boiler for 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Cool slightly, add one cupful of shredded coconut, the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs, and one fourth of a cupful of candied cherries, cut in small pieces. Chill in molds, wet with cold water, and serve with cream or a soft custard made with the yolks of eggs.

STEAMED DATE PUDDING

Cream half a cupful of butter, add one cupful of molasses, one cupful of milk, one pound of stoned and chopped dates, mixed with two cupfuls of stale bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of soda, and half a teaspoonful each of clove, salt, cinnamon, and nutmeg, mixed and sifted with one cupful of entire wheat flour. Turn into a buttered pudding tin and steam three hours. Serve with creamy sauce.

CREAMY SAUCE

To the beaten whites of two eggs add one cupful of powdered sugar gradually and one cupful of whipped cream. Add one teaspoonful of vinegar and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Use as soon as prepared.—Good Housekeeping.

BOOK WORKBOX

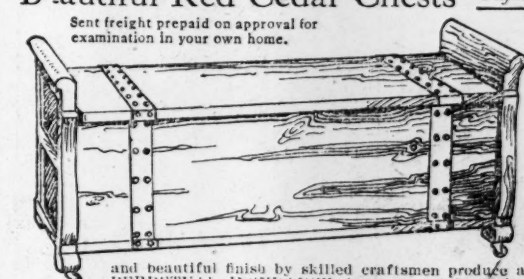
Book workboxes are among the novelties which are destined to attain great favor with women who live in contracted quarters, and must consequently dispense with all articles which are not useful as well as ornamental, says a Chicago Inter-Ocean writer. The workbox is about the size of a fat "best seller" novel, and is apparently a volume having a tapestry or brocade silk covering for its outer sides and backing. But when examined closely it is seen that the leaf-opening portion also is covered with the fancy material and that its two sides, acting on ribbon hinges, open flatly and reveal a four-sectional skeleton framework working on the endless chain scheme and running through a series of spools holding silk, linen and cotton threads as well as darning strands in various colors. On the inner side of the covers are compartments for scissors and flannel-leaved booklets for pins and needles and attached to the outer side of the top opening strip is a stout handle of tapestry-covered canvas by which the affair may be carried about, if necessary. The seams of the tapestry or brocade silk covering may be concealed under a narrow gimp, but an overcasting of tinsel thread makes a less bulky finishing.

SILK CARD CASES

Silk coin purses, card cases and bill folders are popular for favors just at present, and they also make most acceptable small gifts. There are little, flat silk bill folders which have a single flower painted on the front. They come in very pretty shades of blue and red and also in gray and orange. There are also amusing coin purses in silk, decorated with grotesque figures and faces, such as would be particularly suitable for favors at a children's party and extremely pretty silk card cases painted with Japanese flowers.—Montreal Star.

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SERGE COMBINED WITH SATIN

How to get the prettiest effects

DARK blue serge, and nowadays the blue is likely to be very dark, is at its best in combination with black satin, and the French designers recognize this fact and have bestirred themselves to invent new and attractive ways of applying the relieving black satin. The fashion adopted last season of making the upper part of the bodice and sleeves entirely of the satin still prevails and frequently one sees long sleeves of the satin set into a serge bodice, the kimono sleeve perhaps running into the bodice far enough to suggest a tiny jacket line. A waistcoat of the satin, or perhaps only satin collar, cuffs, buttons and girdle, may trim the bodice and the satin may be used more liberally on the skirt.

One exceedingly good looking model had its bodice entirely of midnight blue serge, save for a little crossed waistcoat of black satin over a white chemisette, says a New York Sun writer. There was a collar of lace and a little fine black braiding just above the satin girdle. This braiding continued below the girdle, forming a tiny sloping or cutaway hip yoke, and from under this hip yoke at each side of the front started a scarf of soft black satin. These scarfs crossed each other a little above the knees and were drawn softly back to disappear under the plaited back breadth.

Another likable blue serge whose touches of black satin were only in a collar and girdle and buttons was an adaptation of a French model in charmeuse and velvet. The bodice, like so many of the season's bodices, had fronts crossing to leave a V shape opening. In this serge frock the opening was cleverly handled. Little plaited frills of cream net fell from under the serge fronts over a little chemisette of the net over white satin, and a turn-down collar of black satin had net frills standing up around its top.

From the point where the collar fastened fell a curious barbaric looking cord

and tassel ornament in brilliant lines and a similar ornament finished the end of the scarf girdle. There was a little black braiding on the serge bodice, but the skirt relied upon its cut for its cachet, the lower section running up to form a front panel and back breadth, but leaving panier side pieces of the upper section in evidence.

A little colored embroidery in oriental tones brightened a third dark blue serge on whose skirt black satin was used in considerable quantity and bits of such bold embroidery are used upon many of the French models in this class and of the dark, simple models in charmeuse.

The one-piece frock of black, dark blue or taupe charmeuse has become so general in the cheap grades of ready-made frocks that one must choose such a frock carefully indeed if it is not to look hopelessly commonplace. A good quality of charmeuse naturally makes much difference and care in regard to cut and finish will help to set the good aside from the shoddy, but it is upon some clever detail that the distinction of such a frock is likely to rest.

SHOPPING NOTES

The quilted Japanese vests in black or white and lined with self color or violet are very warm for outdoor wear. They may be had with or without sleeves.

A silver cleaning cloth that polishes metal without the addition of any paste or powder is a novelty to be appreciated.

There is no reason why one should over-sleep when alarm clocks may be purchased for less than 50 cents.

There is no more practical cushion than the so-called tomato one. These come in several sizes.—Newark News.

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THIS FLAVOR MAKES AN EVERY SACK



Brilliant Production Opens Season

URBAN SCENERY HAS TEST ON FIRST NIGHT OF THE BOSTON OPERA

Elevated Stage for Principals and Lower Level for Chorus Used in Production of "The Tales of Hoffmann"

MME. EDVINA SINGS

Opening its fourth season, presenting the first example of scenery prepared under the sole direction of Joseph Urban, and bringing forward the new soprano, Mme. Louise Edvina, the Boston opera company, Henry Russell, director, gave a production of Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann" Monday evening before an audience that filled the opera house. The music was performed under the direction of André Caplet, with the following artists filling the characters:

Hoffmann.....Edmond Clement
Lindorf, Coppélius, Dapertutto, Dr. Miracle.....Vanni Marcoux
Spalanzani.....Ernesto Giaccone
Crespel.....Ramon Blanchard
Andres, Cochenille, Pichinaccio,
Franz.....Luigi Cilla
Maitre Luther.....A. Sillich
Nathanael.....Rafael Diaz
Herrmann.....Rene Chassieraux
Schlemil.....George Everett
Antonia.....Louise Edvina
Olympia.....Bernice Fisher
Giulietta.....Elizabeth Amsten
Niklausse.....Elvira Leveroni
Stella.....Myrna Sharlow

The curiosity of the audience during the early and middle part of the evening was chiefly aroused over the school of stage art represented in the settings of the three "stories" designed by Joseph Urban, the new scenic director. It was not until the last of the picture narratives, the one in which the new soprano, Mme. Louise Edvina, was the heroine, that the opera subscribers took unadvised notice of the performance of a particular artist. They were glad to see Miss Fisher apply her talents successfully to a coloratura role; they were glad to mark the growth of Miss Amsten's power in vocal appeal and in dramatic illusion; they were pleased with the versatility of Mr. Marcoux in his fourfold portrayal; they were charmed with the luster of Mr. Clement's tenor; they were warmed to admiration for Mr. Caplet's cleverness in dignifying the simple strains of Offenbach to acceptability in a house of grand opera. But all these things they took more or less for granted. Their interest in individual talent evinced itself more particularly in the vocal and characterizing power of Mme. Edvina, whose place in the program of the winter is of such importance. And the question was more as to promise than as to actual accomplishment. For the role of Antonia is only incidental to the singer's engagement with the Boston opera. Most of all the audience wished to know what sort of impersonation of the heroine of modern French lyric drama, what manner of Louise and Melisande, was here.

Mme. Edvina won the approval of an audience that is always on its critical mettle when a new star appears. An artist of delicate and varied power of vocal characterization was recognized before the music of Antonia had progressed far. The question whether the company was to have a soprano of its own to depend on during the season for its Puccini, Massenet, Debussy and Charpentier heroines, or whether it would have to depend on the assistance of visiting sopranos for its best performances was settled definitely. The ability to establish a mood and to sustain it, to alter it with the advance of the drama, to do a good piece of team work with an associate artist in the leading masculine role, this multiple test Mme. Edvina met to great praise in her scene with Mr. Marcoux in the third act. With her the company can make independent progress in the modern repertory and can compel the attention of the outside world to its dramatic and vocal attainments as it surely will compel that attention for its accomplishments in the scenic branch of operatic art.

Mme. Edvina revealed a personality that may be characterized as "normal," that is, lacking in any eccentricity of appearance or noticeable mannerism that would confine her to a limited group of roles. In a word, she is of the plastic quality of personality that would enable her to appear in a wide repertory of vital, animated roles. Her singing and acting revealed abounding vitality, and her characterization of the third of Hoffmann's loves was filled with animation and abandon. Her Antonia completely surrendered herself to her sentiment for Hoffmann. Mme. Edvina sustained her long, high pitched scene unflinchingly. Her skillful shadings and those of Mr. Marcoux conquered the monotonous mood of this scene and carried the climax to the heartiest applause of the evening.

The question arises whether the new scenic methods of Mr. Urban will please the subscriber, or not. The scheme of two stage levels is employed throughout the three principal acts, and the prologue and epilogue have a balcony effect that amounts to the same thing. The principal actors carry on the drama on the upper and remoter stage, while the

Tenor Who Sang Role of Hoffmann in Offenbach Work Revived in Boston



EDMOND CLEMENT

chorus and the ballet stay on the lower level, next to the footlights.

"How very Greek!" exclaims some one.

"No, Roman," comes a counter-exclamation from one who is supposed to know all about Mr. Urban's purposes.

The regisseur's system of curtains changes entirely the manner of opening and closing the scenes. The outer red proscenium drapery is still there, and until recently was ornamented with an applique design in a steel gray that seemed intended to carry the color of the walls of the auditorium to the point where vision focuses. But this decoration was found unsatisfactory and was removed before Monday night. It would not have stood well excused when the auditorium lights were on in full power and the mood of the house was social rather than theatrical. The other curtain innovations, however, help urge on the play from point to point and are successful both in mechanical adjustment and in decoration. When the auditorium lights are lowered and the drapery is parted and lifted, another red curtain appears, decorated with rows of shield-like patterns, mostly in white, that a Pompeian artist might have invented. This inner curtain hides the stage but a moment, when it parts in the middle and opens on the stage picture. Between the prologue and the doll scene, a film or net curtain descends and this is followed by a black curtain, which has the same effect to the eye as all lights out, and serves as a noise curtain against the displacement of the tavern scene.

Mr. Urban's stage settings fulfilled all the promises of astonishing novelty that the preliminary accounts have made concerning them. First let it be said that the new regisseur has completely escaped the cramping conventions that have so kept stage decoration in a rut. He seeks in each scene a reflection of the mood of that scene, and by means that approach design closer than they do easel painting, he decorated the stage with settings and properties appropriate to time and place as well as to the dominant mood of the act.

In the cellar of the prologue and epilogue the center of interest is the long oak table at which Hoffmann and the students sit. The lights play a soft greenish hue upon the stone wall at the back, which is pierced by a great arch and a staircase. Candles on the long table appear to furnish the light of the scene, and the only face of the big group on which a candle throws its full light is that of Hoffmann, an adroit effect.

The only approach to realistic setting is in this cellar scene. In the act of Olympia there is a fantastic effect. Three huge tapestries on the crescent wall of the chamber are hung with ropes of flowers, as if for a festival. Golden light fills the air at the two entrances. Six golden urns with bouquets of purple flowers range around the room. Two high backed chairs and a sofa with a triangular back furnish the stage. This peculiarly shaped sofa provides a perfect setting for the doll's head, as well as enables Hoffmann to assume two graceful poses. The room is on an elevated stage, as if to emphasize the dream-like quality of the action.

The Venetian scene was daring in its use of Egyptian motives. Taking the episode as one that contained Cleopatra qualities, Mr. Urban has introduced Nubian slaves bearing braziers of fruits back and forth behind the heap of gold and crimson cushions upon which Giulietta lolls. Here he has shown at its fullest his independence of tradition, and the instinct for imagin-

ative art that keeps him away from realism in setting or in stage business.

Simplest of all was the setting for Antonia's room, a pale symphony in soft grays and greens, with touches of white, and the multiplication of the oval, a form that typifies grace and frailty, in the floral ornaments on the curtain, on the doors at the sides, and in the frames of the picture on the wall, culminating in the great portrait of Antonia's mother. A shaft of pale moonlight falls on the girl as she sits playing at the harpsichord. This moonlight strikes on the blue costume of Hoffmann, when he enters, with lovely effect. Again the shaft becomes pure white and slants on the portrait of the mother when Antonia sings, as if imporing the girl to stop. The song is sung and the light leaves the picture and flickers about the room vaguely as the singer sinks into her chair to rise no more. These are but a few of the noticeable effects in a production filled with astonishing detail, all synchronized to heighten the effect of character and song.

A public that remembers the modern methods of management used in "Pelléas and Melisande" at the opera house last winter will not make haste to condemn experiments in extending them. These methods were conservatively employed in that production to establish the illusion of castle park, castle platform and castle hall, and they won favor. If a little branching out is tolerated, there is no telling what reputation the Boston opera house may attain in the realm of scenic art. Generally speaking the elevated stage idea was more appealing Monday night in the two interior scenes for Olympia and for Antonia than in the open-air scene for Giulietta. The pictures of the first and third acts, considered as drawings, were more in accord with the habits that the modern eye has been trained to than was the picture of the third act. The parlor where Spalanzani exhibited his doll and the room in which Crespel's daughter entertained Hoffmann with her singing were the first of operatic interiors that ever had the proportions of apartments in an actual house. Therefore the eye took unwonted pleasure in beholding them. The chorus in the foreground was as a border to the picture; it did not become a component part of the perspective of the room. But in the canal scene, the case was quite different. The chorus on the lower level was a constituent element in the picture, and the figures of the principal actors on the upper level looked strangely magnified. In a word, the middle distance loomed up bigger than the foreground. The question at issue, therefore, is whether we shall submit to an eye-training that will compel us to imagine the groups on the front of the stage to be farther back in the picture than the people on the upper level. Unless we do yield on this point, the several elements of the Venetian scene, the cushioned divans, the rows of lanterned piles and all the rest, will look huddled together; the canvas will seem crumpled. Dapertutto and Schlemil will appear like two men of extraordinary stature fighting in the streets of an undersized people. The picture will be disapproved for incorrect drawing.

Mr. Marcoux was clear in his characterizing intentions, as he always is. His singing was more careful than it was last season. His aria as Dapertutto disclosed a voice that will respond to the demands of the role of Don Giovanni later in the year. Perhaps this great operatic actor deserves the praise of originality for his four impersonations in the Offenbach drama, and perhaps he is to be given that which is almost as good, the praise of artistic economy. His Coppélius was only an adapted Rigoletto; his Dapertutto an old world romanticized, Jack Rance; his Dr. Miracle was the singing master in "The Barber" in a new profession. In the scene with Antonia he would not stand comparison with Mr. Renaud for subtlety, but since he did not conceive the role of Miracle in the shadowy, subjective manner of the French baritone who has appeared in the part before him in Boston, a comparison is hardly in order.

Miss Fisher entered into her impersonation of the doll with all the vivacity that she showed in her former effort at fantastic character drawing in "Hansel and Gretel." She proved herself worthy of the confidence of the director as an understudy for the famous German artist, Miss Hempel. For an actress who had no model to work by, she built up a characterization of the automaton of extraordinary illiveness. She proved a competent artist, too, in a style of singing new to her. Her tones were brilliant, yet warm; her execution of the florid vocal line was admirable.

Miss Amsten showed herself an excellent singer. Her impersonation of Giulietta showed no particular original study, nor yet any assiduous copying of other artists. The minor characters taken by Messrs. Cilla and Giaccone were competently represented. The work of the chorus never showed such pliancy as it did on this occasion. Whatever the audience may think of the new place the singers take in the scenic scheme, it is plain to see that they themselves are pleased with it, for it takes them out of the fixed groupings of the old method and makes them actors.

Mr. Caplet's musical study of the opera was brilliant, being far out of the routine of the usual efforts of conductors. His work was more in the preparation of the piece for the stage than in the actual performance of it. The production as a present-day interpretation of Offenbach, as a reading that makes appeal in every measure to an American audience, is most commendable. Mr. Caplet understood how to make Bostonians accept "The Tales of Hoffmann" as grand opera without doing any violence to the essential intentions of

the composer. His breaking up of the divisions of the choral voices so that soprano, alto, tenor and bass were heard from all points of the foreground at once was daring and successful. His choral orchestra in the interlude between prologue and first act was another touch that proved effective. His instrumental players were excellent in their several departments. Horn and bassoons and the higher voices of the wind choir were all good in their solo tone and in harmonic blending. The string soloists had the dramatic fire of acting singers. Orchestra and stage were well in agreement on points of expression. In the whole performance with which Mr. Russell opened his fourth season the three operatic unities, vocal unity, instrumental unity and scenic unity were realized triumphantly.

MISS MARTIN'S RECITAL
A harp recital is an unusual event, partly because there are few harpists, perhaps owing to the imposing physique of the instrument, and also because the harp, once the kingly instrument of primitive peoples, is now chiefly valued for its color in the orchestra.

Though not capable of a wide range of repertoire, the harp has a peculiar fascination when rendering airs of a military nature and also pieces requiring daintiness and contemplation. Such was the character of the program Miss Edith Martin ably presented in Steinert hall Monday afternoon. A fair sized audience appreciated the refinement and rarefied beauty of the concert, as also the firm tone and artistic feeling of Howard White's cello playing. Mr. Lamson accompanied well. The program: "Elegie" (harp and violinello), Zamara; "Au Printemps" (ms), Gounod-Zamara; fantasie, Robert Fuchs; "Widmung," Mendelssohn; "Persian Song" (ms), Rubenstein; "Serenade," Moszkowski; "Reverie," Alvars; Nocturne "Sur le Lac," Godefrid; cello selections, Berceuse, Noreen; Spanish serenade, Friml; marche militaire for harp (ms), Zamara.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

AN AMUSING PROBLEM PLAY

"The Master of the House" at the Majestic theater last night proved an entertaining play, though it is not certain that the author, Edgar Jones, intended that his play should seem constantly funny, as it certainly did to some of the spectators. In all seriousness Mr. Jones may have written this comedy-drama in protest against the eternal exploiting of the wayward wife as the bringer of unhappiness into the domestic circle. So he wrote the history of a wayward husband. As acted by a clever cast drilled in the style of the best quality vaudeville by Julius Steger, the result seemed, to some auditors at least, a comic version of the time-honored problem play.

Instead of the usual discontented wife we have a discontented husband, Frederick Hoffmann. Hoffmann is a self-made man, who has built up a modest fortune out of a rural manufacturing business. For 25 years Mrs. Hoffmann, who is an ideal wife and mother, has been his devoted homemaker, calm, efficient, sensible. They have a handsome son, just out of college and now at work with his father, and a lovely daughter, away at school. Enter a minx, Bettina Curtis, whom Mrs. Hoffmann has engaged as household helper. Bettina at once upsets Mr. Hoffmann. He declares that he has been a drudge long enough, and the second act ends with his determination to separate from his wife and depart with Bettina, "to freedom and life."

That this husband, who is a likable fellow apart from his grouches, would leave the charming and devoted wife of a quarter of a century, the mother of his two attractive children—abandon her for a transparent adventuress—is incredible—to a part of the audience at least. Since this situation is the basis of the action, the play is credible only to those who can accept this proposition. That such incidents occur is unhappy truth, but surely the husbands have some defect other than grouches.

Mr. Hoffmann turns over the business to his son's management and goes to live in the city. Bettina as his wife casts aside her cloak of girlish coyness. She is soon spending more than Hoffmann's income on expensive dresses for herself and her frivolous mother, and in entertaining a set of flashy friends, among whom is a languishing young composer whom Bettina "inspires." Bettina now shows her paprika temper and alternately abuses her maid and sneers at the devotion of the elderly Hoffmann. He rises in wrath, however, when he learns that besides the money he has freely given her she has obtained large sums on the pretense of helping a distant relative. He denounces Bettina roundly and departs.

The last act sees the family reconciled by the good offices of the kindly Alston, a friend of the family, acted with gentleness and suave humor by Forrest Robinson. Dejected and repentant, Hoffmann is led in and then follows in turn affecting reunions with daughter, son and wife. The basic incredibility of the central motive is recalled during these over-prolonged scenes and many in the audience tittered while others wept in honest sympathy. There is just the difficulty; all the audience didn't swallow the play. Yet all were entertained by it; if not in one way, then in another.

Miss Florence Reed acted Bettina brilliantly, revealing a variety and delicacy of method that is really astonishing. Grace Reals was calm motherhood personified. Mr. Williams made an unbelievable character almost real and sympathetic. A. M. Botsford is a real boy. Helen Reimer was comical as a Yankee housekeeper, long in the family service. She

RARE EXAMPLES OF ANTIQUE SILVER AS SHOWN ON THIRD FLOOR



BY SHREVE, CRUMP & LOW CO., NO. 147 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

and Lawrence Eyre as the absurd comic, played their roles for the laughs, and all the others constantly squeezed comedy out of situations not essentially comic. Mary Servase was sweet as the daughter. Senator Stevenson was common sense itself as played by Benjamin Graham, and even a small part of maid was played finely by Ella Rock.

The success of the play is due mostly to the expert manner in which a company of talented artists keep the situations constantly amusing, and the snappy manner in which the piece is staged. It was good to hear the clear speech of finely trained voices, which all the players have.

CASTLE SQUARE THEATRE

John Craig staged Shakespeare's "Othello" at Castle Square theater last evening with success. Eliminating certain passages and incidents he still retained the continuity of the story and presented it in a form that by action alone it might have been appreciated. Mr. Craig himself plays the title role and in every detail gives an interesting exposition of the character of the Moor of Venice. This is to be noted particularly in the final scene laid in Cyprus where the acts of Iago are brought to light, where Mr. Craig revealed power well controlled.

Wilson Melrose gave the characteristic qualities of his acting to Iago—dash, lightness, naturalness—as good a piece of work as he has done. Walter Walker, in the part of Brabantio, a Venetian senator, acted more in the solid manner of the past. He gave the impression that he clearly understood his part. Donald Meek acquitted himself with credit in the part of Cassio, a role too heavy for him, and provided the principal element of humorous relief in the play. His keen sense of wit took advantage of his few opportunities.

Miss Mary Young played Desdemona exquisitely, and was a lovely spectacle throughout the play, though the scenes where the wrath of Othello is given expression she maintained a placid and noble abandon that strengthened the power of the situations.

ST. JAMES THEATRE

Comedy holds sway at the St. James theater this week. "Father and the Boys," a play in four acts by George Ade is presented with plenty of fun and laughter both for audience and players.

The first scene takes place in the office of a broker. One of his sons is interested in athletics, the other in more effeminate amusement, and both pay more attention to these than to business. Through many a chapter of laughter and novel incident family affairs resume a normal state after father teaches the boys a lesson by the example of his own tightness.

Especially good was Charles Abbe as the father and Miss Beth Franklyn as Bessie Brayton, a western product. Dudley Hawley as the athletic boy and Theodore Friebe as the socially inclined son were capital. The others, too, were well cast. The audience laughed almost continuously. The cast:

Mayor Farrell, Harry L. Boutwell, city solicitor; E. E. Locke, prominent coal dealer with a wharf on the Malden river, and George W. R. Harriman, engineer for the city in the proposed development of the river, comprise Malden's delegation. Mayor Farrell said today that the city proposed to widen the river by putting in bulkheads, and

Theodore Friebe as Maj. Belmy Didsworth; Russell Clarke as Tobias Ford; Hubert Pierce as "Took" Bartholomew; William C. Walsh as "Cap" Higbee; Neil J. Sully as William Holton; Sydney Dudley as Bessie Brayton; Miss Beth Franklyn as Emily Donaldson; Miss Ethel Grey Terry as Frances Berkeley; Miss Bella Cairns as Mrs. Bruce-Guilford; Miss Valerie Valaire as Mrs. Prentice Tromley; Miss Burns as Mrs. Peasley; Miss Beatrice Loring as

OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

Miss Aa Reeve, a popular English music hall singer, proved the feature of the bill at B. F. Keith's Monday, singing seven songs especially written for her. "Because I Am a Lady" and "Those Were Happy Days" were the most popular, and she captivated her audience com-

pletely. Jack Kennedy presented an amusing courtship skit, Phina and Pickaninies sang, Edward Wynn pushed an end of fun out of his hat, and Emerson and Baldwin did a good juggling act, among others.

Next Monday Bostonians will have their first view of the work of a new stock company, the William Parke players, when they present Earl Derr Biggers' comedy, "If You're Only Human," the first time on any stage.

Clifton Crawford is in his final week at the Boston theater and this is the last week of Miss Kitty Gordon at the Colonial in "The Enchantress."

Attractions that continue are Charles Cherry in "Passers-By" at the Hollis, Henry Miller in "The Rainbow" at the Tremont, George Arliss in "Disraeli" at the Plymouth, Rose Stahl in "Maggie Pepper" at the Park, and the Durbar pictures at Tremont Temple.

HERE AND THERE

Mme. Bernhardt has sailed for America and will begin her vaudeville tour in Chicago next Monday.

James A. Bliss, the "somewhat stout" comedian, recently played three performances at the Zoo of Mrs. Bliss, who has understated the part this season while playing a small role.

Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe have decided to prepare elaborate productions of "Cymbeline," "Othello" and "Measure for Measure" for next season.

The two 50-minute plays that Charles Frohman has received from J. M. Barrie will be produced as soon as a theater can be found. One of them is called "The Little Policeman" and the other "Half Hour."

The English company that is to play "Hindle Wakes," under William A. Brady's management, is on its way to this country. Coming with the organization is Louis Casson, under whose direction the play originally was produced in London.

MEETING WITH PORT DIRECTORS REGARDING THE MALDEN CHANNEL

(Continued from page one)

as well as their cooperation in obtaining the state appropriation necessary for the removal of the pipes before the federal money can be secured for the improvement. In addition to this condition, the federal appropriation also hinges on the agreement of the state to maintain the channel of the river after the government has dredged it out to the new depth of 16 feet, and to preserve the government from damages consequent thereto.

Col. Frederic V. Abbot of the local army engineer corps, and the metropolitan water and sewerage board are parties to the conference. The improvement is along the same lines as the federal appropriation of \$85,000 for improving the channel of the Chelsea river which was the subject of a previous meeting of the port directors and interested abutters on the river.

The subject is closely allied to the projects of the Mystic Valley Waterway Association of the four cities served by the Mystic river basin—Everett, Malden, Medford and Somerville.

Mayor Farrell, Harry L. Boutwell, city solicitor; E. E. Locke, prominent coal dealer with a wharf on the Malden river, and George W. R. Harriman, engineer for the city in the proposed development of the river, comprise Malden's delegation. Mayor Farrell said today that the city proposed to widen the river by putting in bulkheads, and

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wanted a channel 20 feet deep ultimately, although he understood that the federal appropriation allowed a depth of only 16 feet mean low water.

Mayor Farrell said that the city had about 655,000 square feet of available land along both sides of the river for industrial sites and development. He said that his city contends that the Mystic basin is as much a part of Boston harbor as any other portion receiving aid from the port directors, and that, inasmuch as the directors are a commercial and industrial commission, they should take care of the Mystic basin. He said that the city wanted \$1,000,000 from the state appropriation of \$9,000,000 to be used by the directors in improving the Mystic basin.

Everett is also vitally interested in this project and with James Chambers, mayor, appear at the meeting today. Representative James F. Cavanaugh, Representative-elect John H. Stone, Eugene I. Blount, president of the board of trade, and Christopher Harrison, city engineer, Everett was the first city of the quartet to start the Mystic valley waterway movement.

Mayor Charles S. Taylor of Melrose comes along. Mayor Charles A. Burr of Somerville, who had not been notified of the meeting, was doubtful about going.

HAWTHORNE TRIAL BEGINS

NEW YORK—Julian Hawthorne, author and correspondent, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne; Josiah Quincy, former mayor of Boston; Dr. William J. Morton and Albert Freeman, a promoter, were placed on trial before Judge Hough in the federal court on Monday. All are charged with using the mails to defraud, the government alleging that they and John Kinnon sold stocks of fictitious mines and that the public lost more than \$3,000,000.

FOUR MEN ARE SENTENCED

NEW YORK—Justice Goff in the criminal branch of the supreme court today sentenced Harry Harowitz, Louis Rosenberg, Frank Crofield and Lewis Muller, convicted of killing Herman Rosenthal, to be electrocuted in Sing Sing prison the week beginning Jan. 6, 1913. It is expected that a formal notice of appeal, which will act as a stay, will be filed within the next week or 10 days.

WINS A LIEUTENANCY

WASHINGTON—Announcement of the war department Monday tells that 12 men passed the examination held in September for appointment as second lieutenants in the coast artillery corps. Ernest L. Osborne, Boston, was one of the successful ones.

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FRI AT 8. MME. BUTTERFLY. Desclaux, Leventon, Martin, Polse, Cond. Morazzoni.

SAT AT 8. TALES OF HOFFMANN. Bichina, Fisher, Amsten, De Courcy, Leventon, Cond. Morazzoni. Cond. Andre-Caplet.

SAT AT 8. IL TROVATORE. (Popular prices, 50c to \$2.50. Remission tickets, 10c to 50c. Seats, 10c to \$1.00.)

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Dec. 2. Mary Gordon, soloist. Dec. 15. Valse, soloist.

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finely illustrated; interesting to everybody everywhere

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LORD MIDDLETON OBJECTS TO POSITION OF HOUSE OF LORDS

(Special to the Monitor)

GODALMING, Surrey—Lord Middleton attended a municipal banquet at Godalming, held under the chairmanship of the mayor, Alderman Ernest Bridges, and spoke at some length on the subject of the Houses of Parliament.

It was the custom in some oriental countries, he said, to imprison in some safe retreat people who might become troublesome to those in power, to separate them so completely from the affairs of the workaday world that they became harmless for the present, and by degrees reached a condition of absolute inanity. This discipline, he declared, was being applied to the House of Lords.

Last year they had been placed on quarter rations as regards legislative power, and this year, fearing their discussions should be fruitful, the principal representatives of the government in the House of Lords had been withdrawn.

Included in the upper house are half a dozen leading financiers, but finance cannot be considered; six field marshals and numbers of military and territorial experts, and yet representatives of

the war office were absent. Two former foreign secretaries and many men of wide experience were among them, but the foreign office representatives of the government had seats in the House of Commons.

Surely the extremity of inanity had been reached. They might be humbly thankful that the government had permitted them to have the bishops still amongst them, who could remind the peers that they were of the kind that goeth not forth save by prayer and fasting.

It would be seen, from what he had said, that before this company met again, a year hence, the suspended animation of the House of Lords might be exchanged for an exceedingly animated suspension. Every succeeding bill which came up made it clear that a revising chamber, such as other nations possessed, was an absolute necessity for England, which, as Lord Beaconsfield had once said, was governed not by an aristocracy but by the aristocratic principle which enabled any man of whatever class, credit or order to aspire to the highest offices of the state.

ENGLISH LYRIC SAID TO HAVE UNRIVALLED FACULTY IN USE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Prof. George Saintsbury, fellow of the academy, delivered the annual Warton lecture at the first meeting of the British Academy's new session, his subject being "The Historical Character of English Lyric." He did not think, he said, that music had, during the last 100 years played anything like the part that was played by it in the days of Shakespeare or Milton.

Musical influences had been very strong in Burns, but his music was not that part of him which had influenced his successors. Moore, again, felt it deeply and though Moore had been, of late, quite unjustly depreciated, yet Moore was not one of the greatest of poets. Nor could more be said of the succeeding generations of singers.

But by this time the various processes, age long, working subtly, and constantly varied—had given to English lyric a faculty of using the power it had acquired such as no other language could rival, save perhaps the Greek, and which Greek cannot itself rival, on the side of freedom.

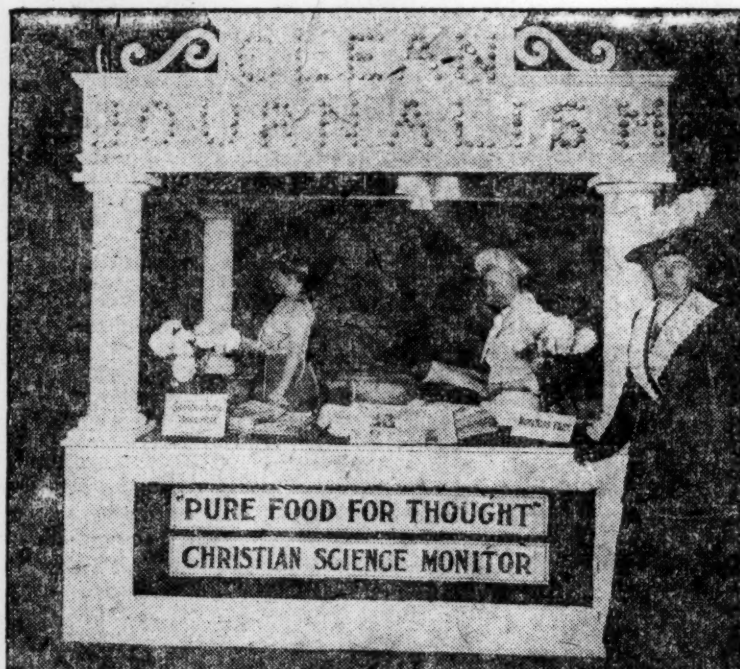
If bypaths and blind alleys along the lines of the unrhymed stanza had sometimes been pursued, nevertheless natural methods had finally been sought. The results of these wanderings were almost bewildering in their beauty and diversity. The ballad had been recovered, or to speak more exactly, substituted, for the sing-song of Percy and Goldsmith, and its eternal and never-staling variety began by Southey and perfected by Coleridge. Above all, it had been proved by unabashed and unhesitating practice, which does more than all the lecturing, speaking, or writing in the world, that no combination of line length, rhyme order, or foot combination is necessarily, or even probably, forbidden to the English lyric poet.

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MANCHESTER FAIR'S VISITORS SEE VALUE OF GOOD READING



Electrically illuminated booth for clean journalism work at pure food fair, Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Christian Science Monitor booth at the pure food fair here was made additionally attractive by an electric sign which carried the words "Clean Journalism" across the top. Many copies of the Monitor were distributed during the fair. Always there was some one in attendance explaining the purpose of the campaign for good reading. Those not familiar with the Monitor expressed surprise that it

was so broad in the variety of its news. The electric sign proved a considerable drawing card. Many people came closer out of curiosity to see what connection there could be between pure food and clean journalism. Then another sign would attract them: "Pure Food for Thought," and there was little difficulty then in discerning that clean thinking and the best kind of reading, as well as pure edibles, are essential to the well-being of the individual.

GOOD PLAYFIELDS DESIRED IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sydney Buxton, president of the board of trade, in distributing prizes to the pupils of the George Green school at Poplar town hall, said that all who took any interest in London education were deeply grateful to the London county council for the broad view they had taken in their duties and the enlightened way they had carried them out.

He agreed with Lord Chylesmore, the chairman of that body, that one of the greatest things to keep up interest was to have opportunities for play, and he respectfully proposed to his lordship that it was the duty of the council to provide adequate playfields in order that the schools should be a real success.

NEW JUDGE WELL KNOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—His majesty has been pleased to appoint Clement M. Bailhache, K. C., to be judge of the high court of justice pursuant to an address from both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Bailhache is well known for the reputation he has acquired as a commercial lawyer. He took silk in February, 1908. The new judge is descended from a Huguenot family and has remained a staunch Nonconformist, having taken the greatest interest and active part in the work of the Baptist community.

SEEKS \$50,000 FOR NEW ROAD

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Nine members of the next California Legislature from San Francisco bay district have pledged themselves to work for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction of a new state highway into the big basin.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY RECEIVED \$688,869

ALBANY, N. Y.—Contributions totaling \$688,869 to aid the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt for the presidency were received by the national committee of the Progressive party, according to a certificate giving the final contribution figures filed with the secretary of state Monday. The expenses of the committee were \$641,780.

The New York state committee of the Progressive party certified that it received \$210,363, of which \$88,550 was contributed by the national committee.

To the national committee fund George W. Perkins gave \$187,500 and Frank A. Munsey \$170,250. Other large givers were:

Douglas Robinson \$51,250, W. E. Roosevelt \$50,000, Robert Bacon \$29,500, A. Heckscher and Alexander Smith Cochran each \$25,000, Thomas G. Plant, Massachusetts, \$20,000; Mrs. Willard Straight and Francis W. Bird each \$10,000, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hooker of New York \$12,500; Peter J. Hasknecht of Pennsylvania \$12,500, George E. Porter of Illinois \$11,500, G. G. Vanderbilt, George Moore, Antoinette Eno Wood, William P. Eno, New York, Alfred L. Baker, Illinois, each \$5,000.

Charles S. Bird of Massachusetts, father of Francis W. Bird, gave the state Progressive committee \$50,000. Other contributions included the following:

Oscar S. Straus campaign committee \$12,200, Oscar S. Straus \$8500/ Mrs. Oscar S. Straus \$2500.

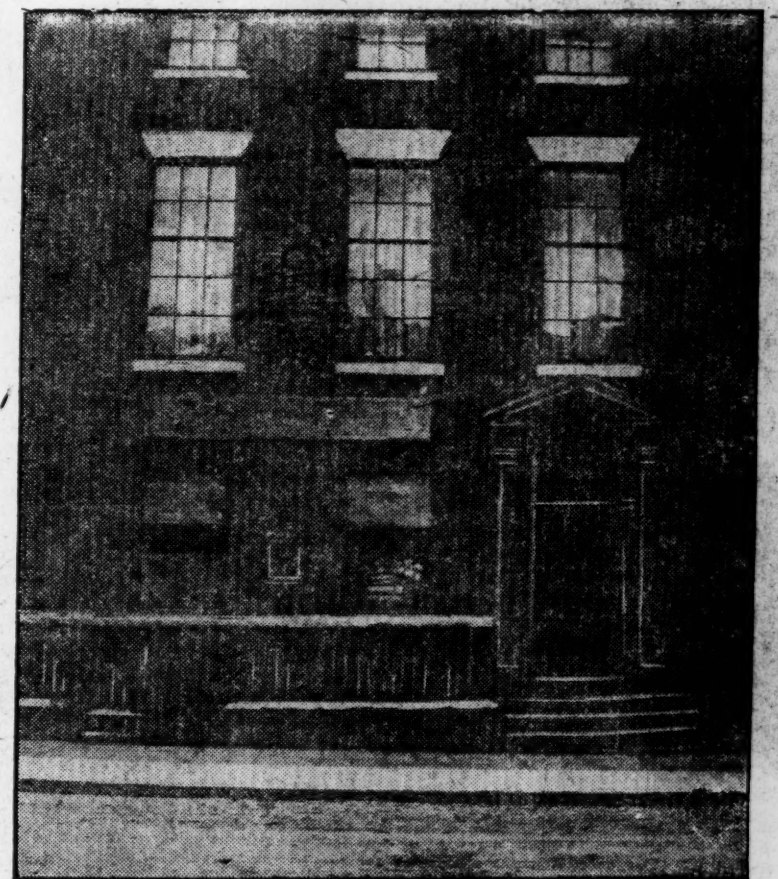
The Democratic state committee filed a certificate showing that it received \$213,837 and expended \$198,965.

The Republican state committee certified that it received \$329,911 and spent \$319,226.

REFORM NEEDED IN MINING WORK, SAYS PRES. TAYLOR

SPOKANE—President Samuel A. Taylor, addressing the fifteenth annual convention of the American mining congress, Monday night, outlined the various questions before the delegates. "The first of these questions," he said, "is the safety and efficiency of mining operations. Second is the question of conservation—conservation in the broader sense that will be applicable to the present generation as well as to those of the future; conservation that will prevent the condition exemplified in the coal industry, where it is estimated that 250,000,000 tons, or half the production of the country, is lost in production."

HOME OF POETESS IS MARKED



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

House in which Mrs. Hemans was born, showing tablet erected by Historical Society for Lancashire and Cheshire

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—An eminent English poetess was born at Duke street, Liverpool, in 1794, where her father, whose name was Brown, was a merchant. Her first volume of poems appeared in 1808. Her writings were voluminous, and unrivalled for their purity of sentiment and beauty of expression. Her chief works are "Records of Woman," "The Forest Sanctuary," "Scenes and Hymns of Life," "The Vespers of Palermo," a prize poem entitled "Dartmore," "Natural Lyrics and Songs for Music" and "Hymns for Childhood."

THE PUBLIC AND THE DRAMA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Arthur Boucher, in a lecture before the British Empire Shakespearean Society, maintained that the drama would never rise to its proper height again until people understood it from the inside. In Shakespeare's time nearly every village had its booth. Every manager knew what a stimulus it would be to actors if audiences were largely composed of persons who knew something about acting and stage presentation. The repertory companies scattered about the country were doing something to supply this need. Mr. Boucher believed that a national theater would establish what was wanting on the English stage, namely, tradition.

MANY DELEGATES TO HARBORS MEET IN WASHINGTON

Mayor Fitzgerald will speak at the convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, in Washington, Dec. 4, 5 and 6.
A large delegation from the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange will leave in special cars on the Boston & Albany railroad at 9:15 a. m. Dec. 5.
Several representatives from the Boston Chamber of Commerce are expected to attend as well as delegates from other organizations interested in the development of the waterways.

FRANK H. SCOTT PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—Frank H. Scott, president of the Century Company, publishers, passed away here today. Mr. Scott was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1848. He was president of the Century Company, with which he had been actively connected for more than 42 years.

SECURES \$1,000,000 CONTRACT

ST. PAUL—Siems, Carey & Co., railroad contractors of St. Paul, have been awarded the Superior dock contract of the Northern Pacific road. The dockage at the head of the lakes will involve an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000. The project will be finished before the grain movement of 1913 is under way.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

(Copyright, 1912, by the Christian Science Publishing Society)

JUDGING from the frequency and the tone of the items that have of late appeared on the Latin-American page of the Monitor in regard to the Farquhar syndicate and its allied interests in various parts of South America their activities seem to have become a matter of profound concern from the mouth of the Amazon to the River Plate and from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Compared with South American press notices on the subject the data gathered from the American papers are of the meagerest description and yet the Farquhar syndicate appears to the South Americans as the vanguard of Yankee imperialism, since the Argentine Railways Company was organized in Maine. That the whole string of important enterprises mentioned in today's correspondence from Rio—from Para down to Rio Grande do Sul—is controlled by the Farquhar interests, as the item claims, is proof of the international and perhaps predominantly British character of the syndicate. Likewise, the reaching out of the syndicate toward the Pacific which seems to pre-occupy the Chileans to so great an extent was made possible only through the powerful Bolivian interests controlled by Speyer Brothers of London, who form part of the syndicate. The international character of the allied interests is evident also from the participation of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, of the Societe Generale of Paris, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York and a Belgian concern, besides including such names as Sir Edward Cassel, Robert Fleming, the Deutsche Bank and others.

However, South American public opinion sees in the Farquhar operations the typical American trust methods of absorption and centralization and draws conclusions therefrom that are at bottom identical with those popular in the United States, though to the South American the problem is of course political and international rather than national and economic. What complicates matters for Spanish America is the intense effort that is now being put forward, especially in Chile, Bolivia and Peru, to meet the radically new conditions of the Panama canal era and to measure up to its great promises, and in this struggle the future Pacific outlet for Argentine commerce across Chile and Bolivia is of far greater importance than is usually perceived. In Brazil there is the growing complication of state autonomy vs. federal authority which has led to so many clashes in the recent past and a phase of which is precisely the independence with which the individual states are able to make concessions to foreign capital of such magnitude as to transcend state interests, assuming national importance and implying international responsibility.

There is in the agitation over the Farquhar interests in South America something that compels the facing and discussing of vital problems and under this angle it is seen to carry a promise the fulfillment of which is of lasting interest to Latins and Saxons alike.

ELOQUENT SPEECH BY ARGENTINE MINISTER RAISES A QUESTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—At the recent official reception of the new Argentine minister, Dr. Saldias, several sentences of the latter's speech were much remarked, and altogether the ceremony appeared to be invested with special importance, recalling the reception of the Colombian minister some months before. Dr. Saldias' speech was pronounced a most eloquent one, particularly where he referred to the common struggles of the South American peoples for freedom.

What caused the most animated comment, in view of Bolivia's present controversy with Chile over the Toco nitrate titles, was the emphatic statement by the Argentine minister that the history of his country stood for right and not for might. "I say before the world," Dr. Saldias exclaimed, "that victory bestows no right by appropriating territory occupied by force of arms. As the Toco region once formed part of Bolivia and was taken away from her by Chile after the war of 1879 with the rest of her seaboard, and as the Toco nitrate claims have reference to Bolivian land titles, it is asked whether the emphatic declaration by the Argentine minister can possibly be an allusion to that dispute and if not what significance it can have."

Dr. Saldias' diplomatic activities, it is anticipated, will deal largely with the pending rectification of the border line and the projected connections between the Argentine and Bolivian railroad systems.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—With reference to the third dreadnought for the Argentine navy, a communication from London is quoted as calling attention of the Argentine government to a new type of battleship designed for protection against aeroplanes, giving the vessels the aspect of a gigantic porcupine with guns for spines in all directions.

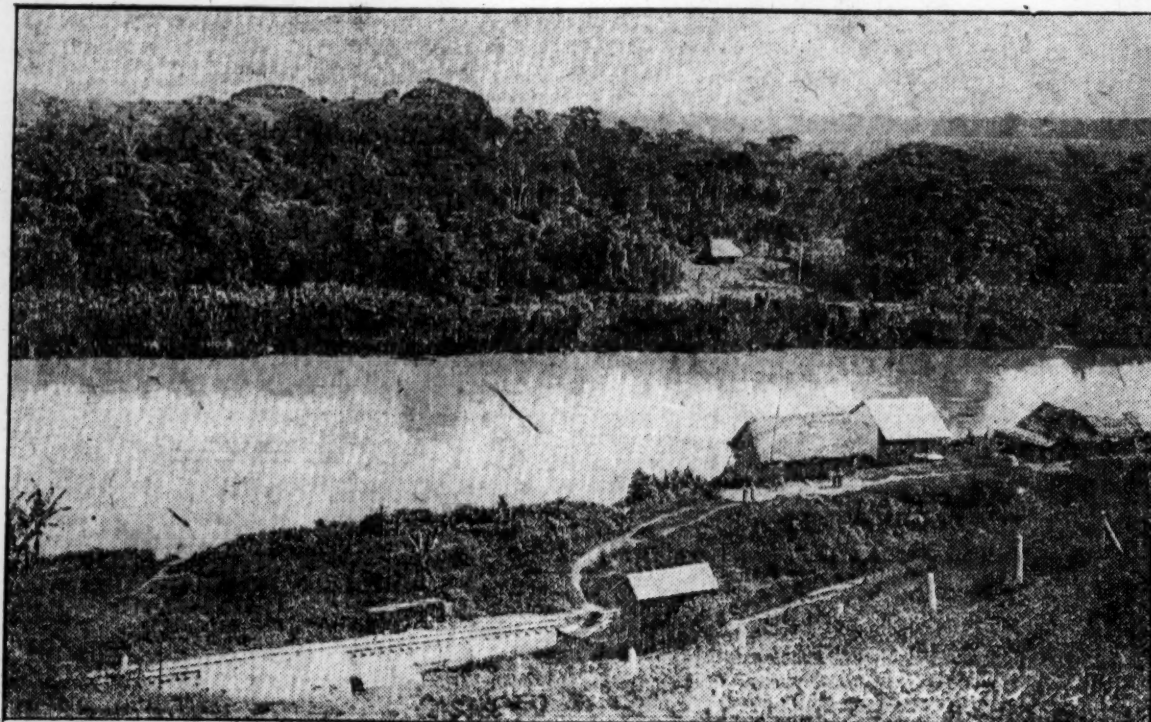
BOGOTA, Colombia.—It is announced that the English Telephone Company has bought out the telephone service of this capital.

CALI, Colombia.—Advices from Buga state that the town is preparing to inaugurate the new aqueduct which is capable of supplying some 20,000 inhabitants with water.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—A company has been formed here for the construction of a new theater on absolutely modern lines and equipped with the latest devices and improvements. The aim of the impresarios is to attract to this capital theatrical novelties in anticipation of a large tourist trade through the proximity of the Panama canal.

BELLO HORIZONTE, Minas Geraes, Brazil.—A new railroad is projected to connect the four flourishing municipalities of Alto Rio Doce, Caratinga, Vicoso, and Abre Campo, and a large number of growing places in the Piranga, Casca,

GUATEMALAN INDIAN PRODUCTS THAT WOULD FIND READY MARKET



The Motagua river in Guatemala and a view of the Navajo farm, devoted to the cultivation of the banana

Trade Openings for Americans and Others in Couch Covers, Draperies, Blankets, Pottery and Trinkets

VILLAGE COSTUMES

(Special to the Monitor)

PUERTO BARRIOS, Guatemala.—The Motagua river, rising far in the interior of Guatemala, follows a devious course to the Atlantic ocean, and is little different in appearance from hundreds of other central American rivers. It flows slowly and quietly, constantly shifting its channel and changing its course. The valley in which this river flows is used by the Guatemala Northern railway for its route to the capital of the republic, Guatemala City, and in this same valley the new banana farms which are springing up so rapidly in Guatemala are located. An accompanying cut shows the famous Navajo farm plants over the treelands at the right, and the high mountains of Spanish Honduras at the left. In one view may be observed the contrast between cultivated plants in Navajo farm and the natural forest standing as for centuries, which is, however, also planted and which will soon be felled. In six months from the time of taking this picture every tree in the picture will have been felled and the last stage in putting in a new banana farm will have been completed.

The Indian costume shown in another picture is peculiar in design to the Indian village of San Cristobal de Totonicapan, republic of Guatemala. This particular design in weave and ornament is found in no other village in the republic. The huipil or waist is made with armholes only, and is of cotton woven with silk; the corte, or skirt, is of more durable cotton weaving, and is made



Indian woman in characteristic costume of Totonicapan, on the Guatemalan highlands

with the faja or belt attached in one piece. For holiday wear a cuta or head piece is worn. The prevailing color in this costume is dark blue, but other sections favor reds, purples, greens, browns and yellows.

This style of Indian costume is found nowhere else in Central America. The material is woven on crude hand looms with great pains, and each distinctive village design of bars, animal heads, crescents, moons, etc., together with its distinctive color scheme and combination, is carefully followed and worn in some form by every member of the village. There is never an infringement on this common village right of dress design by a neighboring village. A traveler passing through the Indian country will note hundreds of such designs, each with a distinctive mark to identify the wearer. The more skilled of the weavers make draperies, curtains, couch covers, table covers in plain design or in colored embroidery, the purest of black and white native wool being used with silk. These goods have occasionally been exported to the United States for sale to dealers in Indian novelties, but always in small quantities, and never material of the best design or workmanship.

Here is a field for the lover of Indian work, made by people who are following designs hundreds of years old, and with the use of the best of material. Blankets of most excellent quality and weight can be obtained for as low as \$5 each for shipment to the United States, where, after payment of transportation and duty charges, they can compete with the best of Arizona and New Mexican blankets. These blankets are made on narrow looms in two pieces and carefully sewed together, and are always made double. From the Indian waist or huipil, sofa pillow covers are made, and a recent shipment to New York of these goods alone was sold to a New York buyer 10 minutes after its arrival.

Other commercial possibilities for shipment to the United States are the designs in pottery, baskets, implements, and handmade silver ornaments and jewelry. The baskets are not as well made as the American Indian work, but

come in a wide range of practical shapes and remarkably cheap. The silver work is exceptionally good and little known in the United States. Handmade bracelets and rings find especial favor with Americans. Up to the present almost no steps have been taken to bring this Indian work to the attention of American buyers. It is far too unusual and meritorious to remain hidden away in Guatemala much longer.

The Indian porter illustrated, has on his back a load of five dozen cheap baskets for sale at the Mercado central in Guatemala City. About 30 of these are visible, the remainder are on the back of the load. These baskets are made out of vejuco wood woven about a frame of soft wood. The vejuco is found in the forests of Guatemala growing in damp sections only, and vejuco baskets of this size and workmanship in bright colors sell from five to 10 cents each at the market.

This Indian is a typical Guatemalan Indian. The sleeping mat, called petate, and blanket, as well as food and all other necessities of the journey are carried in the box at his back, which is suspended from the head by a leather head band. With the aid of the walking stick, and bent almost double by the load, this porter has carried his load of baskets and supplies 20 miles.

This view shows the means by which all grades of American merchandise are packed to the interior towns far from the railway. Cases of American shoes, boxes of prints, crates of hardware, lumber and barrels of cement are all man packed in this manner and reach the interior without damage and in a remarkably quick manner.

C. G. YOUNG Latin-American Concessions for public utilities Financed Bankers Trust Building NEW YORK

FINANCIAL SCHEMES SAID TO POINT TO THE CONQUEST OF BRAZIL

Progress of Farquhar Organization Arousing Deep Popular Interest, Partially Voiced by a Native of Para

ECONOMIC PROBLEM

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—For some time past correspondences, letters and editorials have appeared in the metropolitan press discussing the various phases and aspects, economic, political and international, of the financial activities of the Farquhar syndicate and its sudden move for the control of a large part of the transportation interests of South America. There is no doubt that both public opinion and the press are very much divided on the subject, some denying the international aspect altogether and regarding the financial operations and amalgamations of foreign interests as an economic phase of modern Brazil, others professing to see in them the first step toward "the conquest of Brazil."

There is a particularly significant communication addressed to a prominent paper by a native of Para—the state which recently granted the Farquhar syndicate a huge area of 60,000 square kilometers, something like 15,000,000 acres. It speaks of Brazil being today practically in the same position as Mexico, "under the pressure of power from the north and the south, under a yoke which hinders our freedom of action in our own home." The triumphal march of that power is traced from Para and the Amazon valley where, besides that enormous area equal to a European country, "it has the Port of Para Company, the Madeira-Mamore railroad, a share in the Amazon steam navigation to Bahia, where it controls the light and power and street railway company, Rio de Janeiro with the port works and the electric service of the federal district, Sao Paulo, with its light, power and traction, the Mogiana, Paulista, S. Paulo-Rio Grande and Rio Grande do Sul systems, and the ports of Paranaguá and Rio Grande do Sul... all these concessions were

GROWING SOLIDARITY OF SPANISH-AMERICAN NATIONS INDICATED

(Special to the Monitor)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—Considerable surprise has been caused here and in the capital by a report telegraphed from several South American centers that there is talk in Buenos Aires, especially in diplomatic circles, that the government of Ecuador has decided to send a secret agent to the Argentine government with instruction to sound the latter on Argentine intervention, or a South American intervention headed by Argentina in the matter of the future status of the Galapagos islands.

While the report cannot be verified at this time, it is admitted that the question of the Galapagos islands, owing to the impending investigation by the American sanitation commission from the canal zone, is again somewhat to the fore in official circles. In well-informed quarters it is held that the reconciliation between Chile and Peru, confirmation of which is expected momentarily, will tend to change radically the position of the republics of the west coast toward the United States and to encourage a rather firmer stand on their part than hitherto. The circumstance that the report mentions the Argentine Republic as having been approached by this government rather than Ecuador's traditional friend, the republic of Chile, is interpreted as pointing to the growing solidarity of the Spanish American nations.

AMAGA RAILROAD IS PROGRESSING

(Special to the Monitor)

MEDELLIN, Colombia.—On the Amaga railroad progress is being made steadily. Another stretch has just been inaugurated as far as Caldas, in the direction of Amaga. Passenger traffic is rapidly increasing and the railroad company is putting on rolling stock as rapidly as possible. Recently four cars capable of holding 70 persons each were ordered.

granted with federal and state government guarantees, some for perpetuity, and all to that sole group behind which towers the dominance of the United States of North America."

TRAVEL

TRAVEL

DELIGHTFUL WINTER CRUISES EGYPT via the RIVIERA and ITALY

By the Mammoth Steamers "Adriatic" and "Cedric" THE LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN TRADE From New York NOV. 30 JAN. 7 JAN. 21 FEB. 15 MAR. 4 WHITE STAR LINE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON, or Local Agents

PANAMA CANAL - WEST INDIES SOUTH AMERICA

By the New Steamers "Laurentic" and "Meganitic" Two Largest, Newest, and Finest Steamers to Tropical Waters From New York JAN. 8 JAN. 22 FEB. 8 FEB. 22

Eastern Steamship Corporation ATTRACTIVE ROUTES

BOSTON TO Portland, Lubec, St. John and the Provinces. Portland stop omitted Friday. 5:00 P. M. from India Wharf—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—S. S. Belfast River. Connecting for St. Desert. 7:00 P. M. from Central Wharf—Monday, Tuesday and Friday—S. S. Calvin Austin. 9:00 A. M. from Central Wharf—Monday and Friday—S. S. Calvin Austin. 6:00 P. M. from Foster's Wharf—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—S. S. City of Bangor. Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Offices; also Tourist offices on Washington Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Express Sailings Tuesdays Fast Mail Sailings Thursdays FOR London—Paris—Bremen Sailings on SATURDAYS for THE MEDITERRANEAN Three Winter Cruises to the Panama Canal and West Indies JAN. 16, FEB. 20, MARCH 27 By the S. S. "Grosser Kurfurst" C. E. LEONIS & CO., General Agents, 85-85 State St., Boston.

WHITE STAR LINE BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL

Arabic, Dec. 17, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 14, Feb. 11, Mar. 11, Apr. 8, May 6, Jun. 3, Jul. 1, Aug. 5, Sep. 2, Oct. 7, Nov. 4, Dec. 2. Canopic Dec. 12, 12 noon, Feb. 1, Mar. 15, Apr. 5, May 17, Jun. 14, Jul. 12, Aug. 9, Sep. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 2, Dec. 30. Crete April 5, May 17, Jun. 14, Jul. 12, Aug. 9, Sep. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 2, Dec. 30. One class cabin (11) service rate, \$50 Bohemian Dec. 7, 8:30 A. M.; Winifred Dec. 14, 1:30 P. M.; Devonian Dec. 21, Canadian Dec. 28 OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

AMERICAN EXPORTER helps manufacturers develop their export trade. Send for sample copy. 127 William street, New York.

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

IVERNIA, Nov. 30, 2 P. M. SAXONIA, Dec. 10, 10 A. M. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland

CUNARD LINE

126 State Street. Tel. F. H. 4000

THE Hotel and Travel Dept. OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

is always at your service

and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

Address HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPARTMENT Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston.

Bookkeepers' Time Saved By using Ward's Loose Leaf Books. Call and see our stock. 67-63 Franklin St. WARD'S



Indian porter bearing five dozen baskets for sale in Guatemala City market

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALI

YOUNG MAN (18), good education, well educated, willing to work hard, desires any kind of position with reliable connection with Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

YOUNG MAN (22), well educated, position with reliable connection with Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

JOHN P. HARDY, 228 Harrison av., Hilo, Hawaii.

YOUNG MAN wants to learn engineering; expects to pay while learning; will give good references. Address WEAVER, 1000 S. W. 2nd St., Hilo, Hawaii.

YOUNG MAN (Swedish) desires position with family object to be established in Hawaii.

STERNBERG, 60 Paris st., East Hilo, Hawaii.

YOUNG MAN (22, desires position with relationship or companion to traveling for experience and can furnish good references. Address WEAVER, 1000 S. W. 2nd St., Hilo, Hawaii.

YOUNG MAN desires to do any kind of work for a short time.

JOHN P. HARDY, 228 Harrison av., Hilo, Hawaii.

YOUNG MAN (22, wishes position with reliable connection with Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; not living at home.

JOHN P. HARDY, 228 Harrison av., Hilo, Hawaii.

Mass.
YOUNG MARRIED MAN (colored) w/

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

AMERICAN EXPERIENCED STRESS would like position; can furnish reference to last employer. Address **KILIAN**, to Kingsbury St., Roxbury, Mass.

AMERICAN WOMAN (40) with 11 daughter, desires position in home of respectability; her references and references will be appreciated; city or country preferred. **MRS. BATES**, Gen. Delivered, 1000 Broadway, New York.

A RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN, a class laundress, would like laundry to take home, or to go out to do laundry by day or night. Address **JOHN S. SUTTON**, 35 Dundee st., Suite 3, Back Bay, Boston. Phone 5945-F. B.

INDIAN-AMERICAN with employment; good references; good needlewoman; or would like housekeeping for one adult. **M. J. DEWELL**, 83 Westland ave., Brighton, Suite 2.

ATTENDANT-A lady of refinement desires position in a dentist's or other professional office; references are generally useful; best of references. **M. HENIGHT**, 720 Broadway, Evergreen, N. Y.

29 ATTENDANT desires position to care for elderly people; would like to travel; best of references. MISS FRANCES

Merrimack st., Manchester, N. H.
 ATTENDANT for children or elder
 persons, must be a graduate of a
 school teacher; All references and
 experience; Dec-25; hour; mention \$214. STA
 100 W. 104 W. No. 104 W. (see
 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 02-3600
 ATTENDANT HOUSEKEEPER desir
 position. MRS. MARIE L. STERN,
 104 W. No. 104 W. near Old Harbor st., So
 ATTENDANT or housekeeper-Posit
 wanted by refined English R. woman of
 45 years, 104 W. No. 104 W. (see
 55 Pine st., Roxbury, Mass., suite 2
 WOMAN OF REFINEMENT desir
 position as a companion, with a
 or chaperon to young ladies; can
 beautifully; best references. MRS. E.
 104 W. No. 104 W. (see
 A YOUNG, REFINED AMERICAN W
 MAN wishes morning work from 9 to 1;
 excellent service; 90c and lunch, MARGA
 104 W. No. 104 W. (see
 BOOKKEEPER, 20, colored, reside
 Roxbury, 8c; mention \$104. STATE B
 104 W. No. 104 W. (see
 on st., Boston; Tel. 02-2300.
 BOOKKEEPER, 19, single, residence M
 road, good references, education and
 general office work \$10 week, with opp
 of advancement; mention \$
 104 W. No. 104 W. (see

4 2060.
ep- BOOKKEEPER, 26, single, reside

[illegible]

es, to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. C
et; 2960.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, single, residence Boston, good references, \$8-10; mention \$224-5100; full charge of office, can run typewriter, \$12-\$15; mention \$224-5100; State FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston; tel. C. 2900.

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.) and stenographer, 21, single, residence Boston, good references, first-class references; salary required \$9. JOSEPHINE F. DeMERS, 21, 2000.

CASHIER, 23, single, residence Boston, good penman; \$8 to start; good references, mention \$254. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston; tel. C. 2900.

CASHIER, 22, single, residence Boston, good references and penman; \$8 to start; good bookkeeping, \$10-\$12; mention \$224. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston; tel. C. 2900.

CASHIER, 40, single, residence Boston, good references, \$8; mention \$654. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston; tel. C. 2900.

CASHIER, 22, married, residence Boston, good references, \$8 to start; good bookkeeping, \$10-\$12; mention \$224. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston; tel. C. 2900.

CASHIER in restaurant or theater, 21, single, residence Hyde Park \$7 week; mention \$254. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston; tel. C. 2900.

CLERICAL WORK, 28, single, resident
Worcester, All references, experience a

education, food, penman, knowledge, shengrang, 1000, mention \$226, STATE EMP, OFFICE (service free to all) Kneeland st, Boston; tel. XC. 2060.

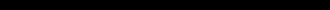
CLERK (Elit or Fisher billing, 20, st. grade, 1000 East Dedham, food experience, 1000, mention \$226, STATE EMP, OFFICE (service free to all) Kneeland st, Boston; tel. XC. 2060.

CLERK (Elit or Fisher billing, 21, st. grade, 1000, mention \$226, STATE EMP, OFFICE (service free to all) Kneeland st, Boston; tel. XC. 2060.

experience, \$8-810; mention \$225, STATE EMP, OFFICE (service free to all) Kneeland st, Boston; tel. XC. 2060.

COLORADO WOMAN would like day work or laundry work. MRS. SOPH TUCKER, 25 West 131st st., New York.

COLORED WOMAN would like land to work for. MRS. ALICE LAMSON, 69 Shawmut at Roxbury, Boston.



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COLORED WOMAN would like chamber work or morning work; write or call NISIE HOWCOTT, 124 Camden st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

COLORED WOMAN wishes laundry work to do at home, or go out; also cleaning; FANNIE HARRIS, 302 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER to elderly lady or couple, by refined Protestant woman (40); accustomed to best class of service; references; MISS A. IDA WHITE, 124 High st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

COMPANION—American lady of refinement wants position as companion or attendant; references; MISS A. IDA WHITE, 124 High st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

COMPETENT COLORED WOMAN desires employment; laundry, cooking, cleaning; please call or write Mrs. JONES, 22 Berwick pk., Boston.

COMPETENT WOMAN (Protestant) desires sewing by the day; Address MINNIE A. KAPLINGER, 133 Poplar st., Roslindale, or phone 735-W. Belmont.

COMPOSITOR, residence Dorchester; good references and experience; knowledge of all printing; State Free Emp. Office (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

COMPOSITOR, job or book, 30, single, residence Newton; All references and experience; some experience in proofreading; State Free Emp. Office (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

COOK wants position to roast, broil, or fry; also to make all kinds of dishes; MORRIS, 264 E. Ninth st., South Boston.

COOK wants position in private family; experienced; best class of work; references; wages \$3. Address by letter, HELEN M. DRUMMOND, 52 Judson st., Malden, Mass.

COOK (colored) desires position in boarding house or club; country preferred; best references; please write, MARY ROBINSON, 605 Shawmut st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

CUSTOM SHIRT FINISHER, 40, single, residence Roxbury; good references and All experience; State Free Emp. Office (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

DRESSMAKER, first class, desires position; Mrs. V. M. GRANDFIELD, 214 W. Springfield st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER would like work out by day; experienced on best class work; city gown, remodeled, garments and furs refitted and repaired; all plain sewing done; M. B. CORNICK, 46 Claremont pk., Boston, Tel. Tel. 2082-M.

DRESSMAKER desires employment by day; price reasonable; Mrs. L. B. WHITE, 113 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. Tel. 465-B.

DRESSMAKER (25) going out of business, wishes position as lady's maid or dressmaker in private family; in any state; willing to travel; Address JANE NOON, 10 Denmark st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER would like employment by the day; can cut and fit and remodel; best references; Address FREDY, Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

DRUMMAKER, 31, single, residence Somerville; good references and All experience; State Free Emp. Office (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

ELDERLY WOMAN would like to care for children evenings; also a good seamstress; L. A. WOODWORTH, 23 Lincoln st., Chicago, Ill.

ELDERLY WOMAN (colored) desires work sweeping, dusting, dish washing, in the home; please write, Mrs. CROPPER, 35 Warwick st., Roxbury.

ELDERLY LADY desires position as working housekeeper or general housework in small private family; Mrs. KATIE CROWLEY, 103 Inman st., Cambridge, Mass.

ELDERLY WOMAN (Swedish) desires position as cook in small Christian family; best references and experience; would assist with housework; Mrs. MARIA PETERSON, 1 Mt. Pleasant rd., Roxbury, Mass.

EXPERIENCED HAIRDRESSER and MANICURIST desires employment in private home; Tel. Brookline 468-W. Mrs. E. HOWARD, 160 Cambridge st., Boston, Tel. Tel. 468-W.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants laundry work of any kind of day work; ANNA W. SAUNDERS, 100 Shawmut st., Boston, Mass.

EXPERT HAIRDRESSER and manicurist desires employment in private home; Address, Mrs. FRANKLIN, 4 Eastman st., Boston.

EXPERT NEEDLEWOMAN desires employment by the day; alterations, etc.; Mrs. CLARA DANIELL, 35 Westland st., Suite 2, Boston.

FINE LAUNDRY to take home or day work; washed by experienced woman; or would work in dining room; references; Rogers et al. (off. Bryant st.), Roxbury, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNDRESS wishes laundry to take home; starch clothes; references; Address, Mrs. BOYLK, 214 Northampton st., Boston.

FIRST-CLASS LADIES' TAILORER and dressmaker desires work by day; \$3; call before 5; Tel. Mrs. P. HED, 70 Tremont st., Boston.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like work to take home; good references; Address, Mrs. FRANKLIN, 4 Eastman st., Boston.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes laundry to take home; starch clothes; references; Address, Mrs. BOYLK, 214 Northampton st., Boston.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like work to take home; good references; Address, Mrs. FRANKLIN, 4 Eastman st., Boston.

FORELADY, in factory, 47, single, residence Boston; experienced on shirt waists and rubber goods; all practical; State Free Emp. Office (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Capable middle-aged Scotch Protestant woman, good cook, would accommodate. Address by letter, starting terms, Mrs. BRUCE, 40 Rockwood st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID (colored) desires position in small family; call or write, EUGENE HAMILTON, 100 Cambridge st., Boston, Tel. Tel. 468-W.

HOUSEKEEPER—Competent American woman would like position; best of references; Address, Mrs. C. B. ANDREWS, 47 Rutland st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, 35, residence West Somerville; single, would like position; trust in household; accustomed to refined surroundings; food of children; all practical; State Free Emp. Office (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

HOUSEKEEPER—Competent, willing American woman would like position; references given; Mrs. C. B. ANDREWS, 47 Rutland st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER would like position in small family of adult working people; good cook, neat dresser; references; Address, Mrs. HELEN J. BEAN, 31 Bell st., West Lynn.

HOUSEKEEPER, 45, residence Roxbury; good references, \$30-\$40 month; mention \$200, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman of long experience in own home; excellent cook; wishes position to take entire charge of home for one or two people. Inquire of PRUTZMAN, 47 Marlborough st., Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER (35) desires position, private home or apartments; references exchanged; Mrs. ANNA WILSON, 33 Rutland st., Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER (24), single, residence Boston; knowledge of sewing and some experience in caring for children; mention No. 8248, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

HOUSEKEEPER in hotel (41), single, residence Gardner, Mass.; good references and experience; awaits offer; mention No. 8285, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

HOUSEKEEPER—40, single, residence Boston; experience, \$30-\$40; mention \$217, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman desires position in heated apartment (not on lower floor) for business woman; for interview, Mrs. ELLA F. TAYLOR, 204 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by colored woman; competent to take full charge in small family; references; Mrs. E. C. HODGSON, 265 Central av., Dover, N. H.

LADY would like position as attendant to elderly person or one needing special care; references; Mrs. DUDLEY, 556 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.; Tel. 3336-R.

LADY desires employment part time; reading, all kinds of work; references; LYDA LIBERTY, 99 Appleton st., Boston.

LADY wants position as attendant or companion in or about Boston. Please call, Mrs. S. A. COPP, Commonwealth Hotel, Boston.

LADY desires employment in private home by day or hour on draperies, sofa cushions, window shades, decorative or craftsman sewing; highest ref. Mrs. J. PROCTOR, 93 Fairmount st., Suite 2, Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes work to take home; ANNE FERGUSON, 21 Windsor st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (40) or (matron), 42, single, residence Roxbury; All references and experience, \$30-\$40 month; mention \$284, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

LAUNDRESS would like work to take home; call or write Mrs. WILLIAM, 15 Camden st., Boston.

LAUNDRY wanted to take home, also day; experienced on best class work; city gown, remodeled, garments and furs refitted and repaired; all plain sewing done; M. B. CORNICK, 46 Claremont pk., Boston, Tel. Tel. 2082-M.

LAW CLERK, graduate College of Law, degree LL. B., 31, residence Boston, single; 10 years' experience; State Free Emp. Office (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

MAID, 16, single, residence Boston; good references and experience; State Free Emp. Office (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wants position; 20 years' experience in all kinds of work; references; Mrs. M. A. DAVIDSON, 5 Warren st., Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN (Protestant) desires position as working housekeeper, without washing in small family; best of references; Address, Mrs. L. J. LOWELL, 113 Kilton st., Dorchester, Mass.

MILLINERY—Young woman wishes position; has had some experience and is very capable; references; Mrs. J. PROCTOR, 93 Fairmount st., Suite 2, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN would like position as lady's maid in New York; references; Mrs. J. PROCTOR, 93 Fairmount st., Suite 2, Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

PROOFREADER, residence Dorchester; good references and experience; knowledge of all printing; State Free Emp. Office (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2000.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

ACTIVITY OF TRADING IN SHOE MARKET REMAINS UNABATED

Leather Market Does Not Ease Up, but Promise to Tighten—Foreign Demand Good and May Advance Prices

The active trading which has marked the entire shoe market for the past six months still dominates it. Neither has the interim between the closing of one season and the beginning of another been conspicuous by the proverbial dulness which heretofore marked that period. The partial amalgamation of the serviceable qualities of each season's footwear partly accounts for it, and the difference between the fall and spring shoes being less apparent has caused a continuation of business.

Salesmen who solicit the patronage of the largest retail and department store trade are returning from fall trips of from 8 to 12 weeks, and the reports which they make show a condition of prosperity throughout the country which clears the commercial atmosphere for several months to come.

Although buyers were somewhat prepared to face the advance, a strenuous opposing policy was met with, but that they had subordinated their desires to what was plainly essential to good shoe-making was apparent, as future business averaged liberal and that for immediate use required early deliveries.

The orders from the wholesalers continue, with no sign of abating, and the general nature of this trade presents a feature which is significant of the same situation which the retail section reflects.

However, there is an evidence of caution discernible in both departments. A determination to keep stocks within the bounds of prudence, and a safely estimated demand is firmly adhered to, therefore, if the present prices had met with conditions less active and promising the full advance would have been difficult to obtain.

The visits of the large operators are quite frequent, and their dealings with the manufacturers possess an activity void of that friction which was so prominent at the beginning of the season. Some of the contracts have been as large as manufacturers cared to accept, ranging from 10,000 to 30,000 pairs.

Therefore, it must be conceded that the opening of the spring season of 1913 is extremely promising, and if prices remain at the present levels the output of shoes will be unprecedented.

Manufacturers of men's fine high-grade goods are in possession of a reserve business which will carry the factories to capacity until well into the spring. Besides this, there is an intimation that the wholesalers will anticipate to a greater extent than was the case 12 months ago.

Makers of the middle grades report a business satisfactory in all its bearings. The gradual improvement and general excellence of this line have rewarded the efforts and expense which is incidental to style and up-to-date effects, so with the increased cost of the finer goods and prime market conditions this medium footwear is being well patronized.

Heavy side leather shoes (from the best to the low grades) are ordered so far ahead of the monthly capacity of the factories that the ability to supply the demand promptly is the problem now engaging the attention of the manufacturers. Scarcity of stock also hinders the response formerly had among the low grades of leather (such as split and satin) once in plentiful supply, having already disappeared. The factory buyers are urgently demanding the fulfillment of leather contracts.

Boys' and youths' serviceable shoes are bringing the extreme advance, but notwithstanding this fact the factories are turning out all that can be produced, and the business coming from the customers now on the road is conclusive evidence that this condition will go on for some time.

The demand for ladies and misses' footwear is large, so the semi-annual "let-up" which is usually taken advantage of to make their own and customers' samples did not occur this season, therefore the works are congested, as the importance of sample making is fully recognized. Oxford and other low-cut shoes for street wear have become all-year shoes to a great extent and may be seen in the factories any month. The latest styles are pleasing to the eye and comfortable to the feet and will eliminate the possibility of loss on unsold stock which the freaks of recent date caused all buyers to consider as a contingency.

Children's shoe factories are now in the same rushed condition as those making for the older people. Several of the manufacturers state that fully two months are required to make today's orders. The full advance was not immediately applied to these goods, but now that stock is scarce and old orders filled, manufacturers are facing the high leather market, and a corresponding increase is applied to these lines.

The leather market gives no indication of easing up, but on the contrary an upward trend is at least threatening. A casual survey of the situation, from the stock of the packers, to the warehouses in any of the large markets will convince the most skeptical that the visible supply is not at all commensurate with the demand, and just so long as this is a predominant feature prices will hold strong if not advance. The attitude of the dealers is not wholly assumed but as a matter of fact there are tangible reasons for it. The basis for this condition is the high price of hides, B A hides selling the past week at 32 cents. There is a short supply, and a light output.

Hemlock sole was active all the week.

Buying averaged quite large, although it was claimed to be restricted to actual wants. Stocks are low, certain grades are well cleaned up. Cable business remains dormant, but a few foreign buyers have been here the past few days and their contracts militated the general condition to some extent.

A sharp demand for union backs has been going on for ten days or more. Blocks of 5000 and one of 10,000 were reported in the sales. Sole cutters were the principal contractors and although they state that cut soles are going freely they claim that thus far they have not been getting prices proportionate to those of whole stock.

Oak sole is selling well. There is so little of it in this market that all orders are shipped to consignees direct.

Black calf skins have been dragging along between a fair to a dull trade, but recently a little more activity has taken place, still the high prices retard them a good deal. The colors move more freely and as the popularity of the tan shoe shows no abatement the call for that finish will be liberal during the coming season. Tanners of side leather are producing a fine imitation of it and this fact has turned buyers away from tan calf to a considerable extent.

Chrome side leather is very active, both black and tan being in good request. The short supply and the fact that top prices are demanded for chrome finished leather has caused buyers to seek the bark tanned product, resulting in considerable business in that line of stock.

The short supply of all grades of split leather keeps the advance at the same high figures which they attained some time ago. Receipts are absorbed by back orders and a waiting list of good proportions is reported by all dealers. The trade for ooze split steadily increases, and the size of the orders as well. A white ooze split is being substituted for nubuck to a large extent.

Patent calf is now entering its best season. Buying is brisk, but stocks are low. Patent sides show no change except that they are running the selections nearer to the heavier grade. Prices are unchanged.

Glazed kid is getting short on grades under 18 cents. The shoe trade has succeeded better than anticipated in booming kid shoes, and if the high price of other upper leather continues the demand will work its way into the better grades. The advance in goatskins has been sufficient to attract the attention of the shoe trade and is noticed in kid trading. The foreign demand is good, therefore any radical increase of business in the domestic market may cause a rise in values.

ANOTHER DIVIDEND ON BOSTON LAND

The Boston Land Company has declared a dividend of \$1 (the second dividend in liquidation) payable Dec. 18 to stockholders of record Nov. 30. The first dividend in liquidation—50 cents—was paid August last. The previous dividend was 25 cents paid Jan. 15, 1912. The distribution of \$1.75 a share this year compares with 25 cents in 1911, nothing in 1910 and 25 cents in 1909.

Dividends declared this year are from payments made by the East Boston Company on account of the purchase of the property of the Boston Land Company, which was formally transferred May 18, 1912. In payment for the 27,400,548 square feet of land sold to the East Boston Company, the Boston Land Company received a five-year 4½ per cent note for \$300,000 secured by mortgage, subject to release as land is sold, also \$50,000 in cash and 13,182 shares of Boston Land Company owned by East Boston Company.

SHORT TERM NOTES			
Rate	Due	Bid	Asked
Amal. Cop.	5% April 1, '13	99 1/2	100
Am. Loco.	5% Oct. 1, '12	99 1/2	100
Am. Loco.	5% July 1, '17	99	100
Ayer Mills	4 1/2% Mar. 1, '14	98	99
Ayer Mills	4 1/2% Mar. 1, '15	95 1/2	97 1/2
Ayer Mills	4 1/2% Mar. 1, '16	94	96
Ayer Mills	4 1/2% Mar. 1, '17	93	95
Belt & Ohio	4 1/2% June 1, '13	99 1/2	100
Brook R. T.	5% July 1, '18	96 1/2	98 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	4 1/2% June 1, '14	98 1/2	100
Chicago El.	5% July 1, '14	97 1/2	99 1/2
Elrie	6% April 1, '14	100 1/2	102 1/2
Elrie	5% April 1, '15	98	99 1/2
Gen. Rubber	4 1/2% July 1, '15	96 1/2	98 1/2
Ill. Cent.	4 1/2% July 1, '14	96 1/2	98 1/2
Int. Harvester	5% Feb. 1, '15	96 1/2	98 1/2
M. K. & T.	5% May 1, '13	96 1/2	98 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	5% June 1, '14	96 1/2	98 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	4 1/2% Mar. 1, '14	96 1/2	98 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	4 1/2% May 1, '15	98 1/2	100
Southern Ry.	5% Feb. 1, '13	99 1/2	100
Westing. Elec.	6% Aug. 1, '13	100 1/2	102 1/2

STOCK ISSUE AUTHORIZED
The railroad commissioners have authorized the Old Colony railroad to issue 6300 shares of additional capital stock of a par value of \$100 to be sold at public auction. Proceeds of the sale of the stock to be used to pay the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for permanent additions and improvements made on the property of the petitioner.

AUGUST EARNINGS OF U. S. EXPRESS			
The United States Express Company reports earnings for the months of August as follows:			
	1912	Increase	
Gross operating...	\$1,796,200	\$90,149	
Net after taxes...	3,515	2,515	
2 mos. op. rec...	3,540,358	278,294	
Def. after taxes...	38,386	*41,583	

*Increase.

TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

Question of Franchise Renewal Expected to Be Satisfactorily Settled Soon—Test Rates in Force

NEW MANAGEMENT

Although the question of securing a renewal of the franchise on certain of the lines of the Toledo Railways & Light Company has not been finally decided, it is the consensus of opinion among utility and other interests that only a comparatively short time will now elapse before the subject will be brought to conclusion. No doubt the city of Toledo is not desirous of having on its hands an extended controversy such as that now being waged in the city of Detroit. At the present time the management of the company has in force a temporary test rate of three cents a ride for two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening of each day and six tickets for a quarter during the remainder of the day. This is being done in order that it may be determined what is a just rate to be charged permanently.

It is expected that when Henry L. Doherty & Co. assume management of the property in the near future, this question will be satisfactorily adjusted within a comparatively short time. It is well known that the firm has been most successful in the operation of traction properties and enjoys friendly relations with the general public in the various cities and towns now served by them.

An important interest identified with the reorganization affairs of the Toledo company said recently: "I do not look for any serious difficulty in connection with the adjustment of the entire Toledo Railways & Light Company situation. What the people want is good service and a nominal charge for same, and not cheap and inefficient service at an extraordinarily low rate. I believe that the situation will be cleared up with all due dispatch, and that the city of Toledo will receive a better service in this respect than it has ever had in the history of its street railways."

A review of earnings of the Toledo Railways & Light Company for a series of years shows that it has not been difficult to expand gross revenues from year to year, but expenses, including interest and other charges, have been too heavy to permit the showing of a very large percentage earned on its outstanding capital stock. From 1901 up to the close of 1911 the company's gross earnings before interest charges were increased by only about \$350,000, while interest charges rose from \$415,167 in 1901 to \$820,424 in 1911. The ratio of expenses to gross revenues in 1901 was 48.54 per cent, as against 70.16 per cent in 1911.

In view of these facts need of early reorganization of the property and placing of it on a sound financial basis is realized by many stockholders and bondholders so that the new interests may begin operating the property. It is estimated that the property will, beginning Jan. 1, 1914, earn sufficient for payment of all fixed charges as well as the prompt payment of 6 per cent dividends on the preferred stock of the new company that will be outstanding.

Toledo is the center of one of the richest farming and fruit growing sections of the United States and the interurban lines radiating in all directions make these products cheap and quickly available to the local markets. The city has an excellent harbor along which are located extensive iron furnaces, ore and coal docks, flour mills, ship building yards and bridge works. Therefore, it is one of the most promising of the middle western cities, as the various industries at that point are growing rapidly.

CONSOLIDATION TO BE VOTED ON

A meeting of the stockholders of the Nashawannuck Company is to be held next Saturday, Nov. 30, to take action upon a recommendation of the directors of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, elastic webs and suspenders, to the effect that the stockholders of the company sell their stock and property to the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company of Easthampton.

The stockholders of the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company are expected to take action with respect to their side of the arrangement at a meeting to be held Monday, Dec. 2.

The Nashawannuck Company is said to be the oldest corporation in Easthampton, with the exception of the button manufacturing company, and the largest suspender factory in the world. It was organized in 1852 as the successor of the suspender manufacturing concern established by Samuel Williston in 1848. Its stock has been increased from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

The Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company is the successor of the Glendale Vulcanized Rubber Company, which began operations in 1862 in Glendale village. Its capital stock has increased from \$50,000 to \$819,000.

WIRE PRODUCTS IN GREAT DEMAND; ADVANCE LIKELY

Steel Plates Continue Active and Premiums Are Being Paid to Secure Some Orders

COKE RATHER QUIET

PITTSBURGH—Jobbers in plain wire and wire nails are said to be having difficulty in their efforts to secure stocks from mills. The demands upon the mills has never been so heavy. New business is not large, but mills which have booked heavily are unable to keep shipments up to specifications. Talk of overstocking, or "excess orders" in wire products is no longer heard. The conditions in the trade are resulting in further talk of an advance of at least \$1 a ton in the price of wire nails. No general action has yet been taken, but some of the large makers are insisting on the advance price already.

New inquiries for steel plates continue, though mills cannot take on business for shipment within two or three months. The bulk of current business is going on at premiums of \$5 or \$6 a ton above the market, but such business is necessarily small, as mills able to do a premium business have restricted the output. Eastern mills are getting \$1.70 Pittsburgh for prompt shipment, but the leading interest continues to quote \$1.45 Pittsburgh when deliveries are not made too early. The amount of business not yet placed is fully equal to that already booked.

A sale of 2000 tons of muck bar was recently made here, it being understood that the eastern makers got the order on the basis of \$32 Pittsburgh. There are a number of inquiries current for muck bar, but few makers have much to offer. As high as \$33 is being demanded and paid under certain conditions. Some extensive orders are pending.

Inquiries for semi-finished steel are numerous, in spite of the fact that the market is practically barren of free stock. Consumers who have already taken and consumed their contract tonnage are closing down their finishing plants until they can obtain additional supplies. This has been the case for some weeks, but the movement is steadily growing, and there is expected to be a more decided increase in the number of shut-downs after Jan. 1, when many contracts run out. The question of price is not entering much into the market.

Dullness continues in the market for iron and steel scrap. Prices for heavy melting steel are down to \$15, with few sales. Dealers feel unable to go below this price, and are holding this stock.

Coke consumers are feeling the heavy drain upon the productive capacity in the coke fields. Complaints are heard as much about the quality as quantity of coke in the market. This is due to a great extent to the mixing of different grades of coke. Most of the coke operators are now running their plants at about 80 per cent of capacity, owing to the scarcity of labor, while the iron trade is trying to run full, which means that some low-grade coke must be utilized. The spot market is quiet. Some sales have been made as low as \$3.00 and as high as \$4.10. Contract coke is moving up quite rapidly at \$3.25 for the first six months of 1913, and at \$3.50 for some of the desirable grade of low sulphur coke. The higher price is expected to rule on the standard low-sulphur Connellsville furnace coke, and sales reported at less can only be of "off-analysis" coke.

Inquiries for foundry pig iron are coming out steadily, and some fair-sized orders for No. 2 foundry for the first half of 1913, have been placed at \$18.40. Few furnaces can take on tonnage of iron, especially foundry and malleable, for shipment before April 1, 1913. The basic iron market is showing much greater strength. An extensive tonnage is yet to be closed; an added factor to strengthen the pig iron market is the fact that quite a large number of blast furnaces must be blown out for refining and repairs by the end of the year, which will seriously interfere with the general production. There does not appear to be any large tonnage of Bessemer iron available. The best price quoted on current business is \$18.40, Pittsburgh.

ARCHBALD CHARGE TO BE PUSHED
WASHINGTON—Chairman Clayton of the judiciary committee has called a meeting for Wednesday of the House managers who will prosecute the impeachment charges against Judge Robert E. Archbald of the commerce court. The House managers are prepared to go on with the case immediately upon the convening of the session, and it is expected the trial will be concluded by the holiday adjournment.

CLEARING HOUSE NEWS
New York funds sold at par at the Boston clearing house today. Exchanges and balance for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

Exchanges	\$28,692,971	\$29,483,185
Balances	1,543,650	1,505,922

The United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$128,421.

U. S. STEEL EARNINGS PLACED AT \$36,000,000 FOR THE QUARTER

Calculations based on the present conditions in the steel trade and on the prices that have prevailed for the past few months would seem to show that the net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the current quarter will be between \$35,000,000 and \$36,000,000, and may even touch the higher figure.

According to the most reliable information obtainable the corporation's net earnings for October were about \$12,000,000, or even slightly in excess of that amount. This is an increase of about \$2,000,000 over September earnings, but the large difference is easily explainable by the fact that there were 27 working days in October while the previous month had only 24. November earnings, in spite of the slight increase in daily production and better price average, will probably be somewhat smaller than those of October as the present month, like September, has only 24 working days. November profits may be placed at a little under \$12,000,000. Similarly December, on account of the slackening up of the holiday season, will probably show earnings approximately the same or slightly smaller than those in November. Earnings are estimated for the three months as follows:

	1912	1911
October	\$12,000,000	\$9,150,238
November	11,800,000	6,946,717
December	11,600,000	6,969,060

Total for quarter...\$35,400,000 \$23,105,115

This would be the largest sum earned in the quarter since the three months ended Sept. 30, 1910. It would bring the total net earnings of the year to \$108,392,700, as against \$104,255,502 for the 1911 fiscal year.

It is now believed that the corporation will start the year 1913 with over 8,000,000 tons of unfilled orders on its books. These will have been taken at an appreciably higher average price per ton than was obtained on this year's business. They would be sufficient to keep the corporation's plant working at full capacity to nearly the end of the third quarter of 1913. It must be remembered also that the majority if not all of this business represents contracts actually specified, and not tentative or blanket contracts. It is also thought likely that there will be numerous price advances about the first of the year and under those conditions it is apparent that the corporation's prospects for 1913 are particularly good.

In a letter just issued, entitled "The Value of United States Steel Common Stock," Charles Head & Co. say:

"The coming 10 years ought to show very large total profits for the corporation. During this period it should be able to market 50 per cent more tonnage than during the last decade. This would mean the sale of 135,000,000 tons of finished metal products. If the past average of prices is maintained, and there is no reason in sight why they should not be, the company should be able to pay its fixed charges and preferred dividends, put \$20,000,000 a year into new construction and have left over \$70,000,000 a year; or 14 per cent to the credit of its common stock at par, and 18 per cent on its present price."

"In view of recent results in the cases of companies dissolved under the Sherman act, the owners of the United States Steel Corporation have apparently little to fear in the way of permanent damage to their property. Community of management and of interests will follow the breaking up of the combination into its component parts, as in the Standard Oil

COMPANY FORMED FOR BETTER SERVICE ON UNLISTED STOCKS

Leading Exchange Houses Get Together and Appoint Committees—Meet Again Today

TO COVER COUNTRY

NEW YORK—The permanent committee of the Unlisted Securities Quotation Company, which was formed at a meeting of representatives of 54 stock exchange houses held at 26 Beaver street Monday afternoon, will hold a meeting this afternoon at the same place to draft this constitution and by-laws and to call a later meeting for their adoption. The company will comprise all the leading unlisted security dealers throughout the country. M. A. Chapman of Chisholm & Chapman, was appointed temporary chairman of the organization.

There was also appointed a permanent organization committee, consisting of M. A. Chapman, Howard Corlies of Taylor, Auchincloss & Joost; J. T. Lanman of Jones & Lanman; G. M. Herman of Shearson, Hamill & Co.; G. R. McAllister, of Chandler Brothers & Co.; E. D. Pouch of Pouch & Co., and Carl H. Reynolds, who is the promoter and president of the new organization.

The announced purpose of the Unlisted Securities Quotation Company is to afford a quicker and more satisfactory brokerage service of unlisted securities than has ever been possible heretofore, by linking together in an intercommunicating ticker and private telephone circuit the leading wire houses and the most active dealers in this class of securities. Each of the subscribers' offices will have installed in it a new tape ticker, with a direct private telephone line connecting each firm with the central ticker office.

Announcements on the ticker will include the name of the broker as well as what he wants to buy or sell. No sales will be reported and only unlisted securities will be quoted. It is stated that this new service will reach over 100 of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, through the control of more than 100,000 miles of leased private wire.

A valuable feature of the service pointed out by the descriptive matter is a cumulative chronological card, indexing all quotations as fast as they appear on the tape. With thousands of quotations printed daily by the ticker, in a comparatively short time the entire field of unlisted securities, variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 in number, will have been covered, so that investors at any time, by getting in touch with a broker or subscribing for the service, can immediately obtain an accurate quotation on any security.

CALL MONEY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Call money here today opened at 9 per cent and was quoted from that rate to 12 per cent, with 10 per cent the generally prevailing rate.

and other cases. Manipulated and other temporary movements in the stock will occur as heretofore, but the enormous possibilities of business and earnings will ultimately determine the price level of the stock. For the long pull, we believe it has greater speculative attractions than any of the other active industrials."

NEW NOTES OF THE NEW HAVEN WILL RAISE CHARGES

Nearly \$1,000,000 Extra Needed in Year Beginning Jan. 15 Next—Interest Amounts to \$2,000,000

EARNINGS IMPROVE

Among the direct effects of the New Haven railroad's new financing through the sale of \$40,000,000 5 per cent notes to a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. will be to increase the company's charges by \$800,000 in the year beginning Jan. 15 next. The \$30,000,000 notes being refunded bear 4 per cent and require for interest \$1,200,000 per annum. Those just sold bear 5 per cent and call for \$2,000,000 interest per annum.

Less than half the increase will fall on this fiscal year's income, however. The new notes in the 5½ months of the fiscal year in which they draw interest will involve a charge of \$916,000. The interest on the maturing notes in the corresponding period of the year closed on June 30 last amounted to \$550,000, the increase on the new notes being \$366,000.

Earnings of the road so far in the current fiscal year have made a splendid improvement over last year, the statement for the first quarter showing a gain in net of \$1,180,002. This additional net in itself is sufficient to wipe out the entire deficit for the year to June 30 shown by the railroad proper and amounting to \$929,989. The object in selling \$40,000,000 new notes, whereas but \$30,000,000 notes are to be refunded is to provide \$10,000,000 for working capital.

The company's net quick assets on June 30 last were in reality \$17,469,893. With \$10,000,000 in excess of refunding requirements, this sum will be marked up to about \$27,500,000. Placing daily working capital needs at \$10,000,000, there would be \$17,500,000 for capital expenditures in the 18 months from June 30 to January, 1914, provided the company does no new financing.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Consols money—Advance	
do account...	115 1/2
Anaconda...	43 1/2
Atchafalca...	43 1/2
Canadian Pacific...	25 1/2
St. Paul...	113 1/2
do 1st pref...	51 1/2
Illinois Central...	127 1/2
Louisville & Nashville...	114 1/2
New York Central...	114 1/2
Pennsylvania...	123 1/2
Reading...	107 1/2
Southern Pacific...	104 1/2
Union Pacific...	111 1/2
United States Steel...	27 1/2
do pf...	111 1/2
Exchange...	4 5/8

LOCAL MONEY HIGHER

A general marking up in call money rate in Boston from 6 per cent to 7 per cent was reported today. A few favored borrowers still receive the 6 per cent rate, but 7 per cent is the rate generally charged for new money. This rate is very general on outside loans and some others.

COUNTY LOAN AWARDED

The treasurer of Plymouth county, Mass., has awarded a temporary loan of \$50,000, maturing April 10, 1913, to a private investor at 4.25 per cent discount. No bids were received from any banking house.

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THE HOME FORUM

GARMENTS OF GLASS, STONE, PAPER

CLOTHING made of glass and iron sounds rather more of an innovation than clothing made of paper, though the Inventive Age informs us that all three are accomplished facts. Surely armor or iron in old times was a clumsy contrivance enough. The robes of spun glass come in delicate shades and the stuff is said to be as flexible as silk. This may not do away with its brittle character, however, and perhaps the adage about throwing stones will be reversed to fit those who go in glass dresses.

The first lady to wear a glass dress was of royal rank, which insures the popularity of the material. It was of a delicate shade of lavender shot with pink, and its peculiar sheen reminded observers of the sparkle of diamond-dust. The Russians are manufacturing a fabric from the fiber of a filamentous stone from the Siberian mines, which is said to be of so durable a nature that it is practically indestructible. The material is soft to the touch and pliable in the extreme, and when soiled has only to be placed in a fire to be made absolutely clean.

Iron cloth is largely used today by tailors everywhere for the purpose of making the collars of coats set properly. This cloth is manufactured from steel wool and has the appearance of having been woven from horsehair. Wool not the product of sheep is being utilized abroad for men's clothing. This is known as "limestone wool" and is made in an electric furnace. Powdered limestone, mixed with certain chemicals, is thrown

into the furnace, and after passing through a furious air-blast it is tossed out as fluffy white wool. When it comes from the furnace the wool is dyed and made into lengths, like cloth. A pair of trousers or a coat made of this material cannot, it is claimed, be burned or damaged by grease, and is as flexible as cloth made of sheep's wool.

Other novelties in clothing include those made from paper and cordage. An English manufacturer has succeeded in making fabric from old ropes. He obtained a quantity of old rope and cordage, unraveled it, and wove it by a secret process into a kind of cloth. It is said to be so durable that a large trade has grown up in this line, especially in the British colonies.

Paper clothes were worn by the Japanese troops during the war with Russia, and they were found to be very serviceable and much warmer than those of cloth. Paper dressing gowns, bathrobes and similar articles of attire are

now being turned out by the cart load in England, France, Germany, and other European countries. The paper of which they are made is of "blotter" variety, and after being treated by a new process is dyed in various colors or printed with a pretty floral design. Even gloves are made of paper, the principal claim to advantage being that they are susceptible of being cleaned many times.

Fable and Fact

Which is claiming too great power for man, to say that he is able to make fables, not to be distinguished from facts, the handiwork of God, or to hold, as I do, that fiction and fact can never be so mingled but that sooner or later we can separate the one from the other?—W. H. Furness.

A grateful thought toward heaven is of itself a prayer.—Lessing.

GLANCE AT ARCHITECTURAL FORMS

IT IS difficult to describe definitely any but the pure Greek form of architecture, for the others in use since the days of the Acropolis glory have all partaken of various ideas. The pure Greek style, with the pillars, with flowerlike and ornamental capitals of the Corinthian order or the plainer forms of the Doric and Ionic are the chief marks of the Greek temple, together with the sharp angle

made by the roof at either end and the flat coping over doors or windows. The Roman style is marked by the rounded arch and the vault, the Pantheon in Rome being an example. It retained the pillared portico of the Greek and in many cases added much ornament more or less in imitation of the Greek, but not applied with such pure taste. The huge arches of the baths of Caracalla at Rome hint how big and bare and solid the Roman ideas were, influenced by the Greek tradition. The Roman used brick largely and small building materials, while the Greek temples were of heavy stone and much marble.

The Gothic type of architecture is named curiously enough, for the Goths actually had nothing to do with its development. The name Gothic was applied as a term of contempt to all kinds of the old classical period and the renaissance. Whatever was crude and ugly and barbaric was called Gothic by the artists of the renaissance. The word

was after a time restricted to certain forms of architecture as distinct from the classic or old Greek and Roman. The Gothic, or as it is better named, the pointed form of architecture, is recognized by the spire and the tall pointed arch over the windows and doors. Yet the real difference between the classic style and the pointed is more in the way the building is put together than in the external shapes of windows and towers and spires. The Gothic buildings show much more ornament than the Greek, which used ornament in a very reserved way, as friezes or under the end of the angled roofs. The Gothic influence is seen for example in the great cathedral of Milan, which is marked by the pointed towers and other decorations, which make it look, as has been said, like frozen music—very different indeed from the plain exterior of the Greek temples.

The cathedral at Florence is a mixture of various architectural ideas. There is the dome, with its reminder of Roman influence, the tall square tower of Giotto, with the pointed windows at the top, and there are the Gothic effects in the points over the windows and doorways of the facade. An extremely ornamental effect is given by the varicolored marbles and the sculptures on the outside of the cathedral. It is beautiful as a whole and immensely effective, but closer study reveals no such harmony of impression as we gain from many other buildings.

Does Not Mean Bitter

THE phrase, "to the bitter end," is explained by a writer in the New York Sun, who shows that the word does not mean bitter. He says: It is a nautical term. If you have ever been on a big ship, you must have noticed two large pieces of timber sticking up out of the deck forward, alongside each other. They sometimes have a windlass between them, and they are used to secure the anchor cable. These pieces of wood are called the "bitts."

When the ship comes to anchor and the cable is paid out, all that part of it which is abaft, or behind, the "bitts" is called the "bitter end of the cable." In a storm, or in poor holding-ground for the anchors, the more cable that is paid out the better the anchor will hold, and when the captain is at all doubtful he pays out his cable to the "bitter end" to make sure of the safety of the ship.

Alaskan Indian Customs

Some accounts of the totems or symbols of the Indian tribes of Alaska appear in the museum list of Victoria, B. C., which says:

There are, or were, four large and important tribes in Alaska, the first of which, in the Tsimshian language, Kish-poot-wadda, by far the most numerous hereabouts, have for symbols the fin-back whale in the sea, the grizzly bear on land, the grouse in the air and the sun and stars. The next clan, known as the Canada, have for symbols the frog, the raven, the star fish and the bull-head. The Lacheboos, another clan, had the heron and the grizzly bear for totems; Lacksheek, the eagle, beaver and the halibut.

One curious element in the Indian customs is seen in the statement that all the children take the mother's crest and are incorporated as members of the mother's family, nor do they designate or regard their father's family as their relatives. Therefore an Indian's heir or successor is not his own son, but his sister's son and in case a woman is married into a distant tribe her children, when grown up, leave their parents and go to their mother's tribe.

Honoring Bauer

Harold Bauer is to receive, before the end of the year, a gold medal from the London Philharmonic, says the New York Post. Paderewski and Sauer are the only other pianists before the public who have received this honor.

What, Indeed?

There is a tale told of an Englishman who, arriving in New York, was taken into the subway by a friend. They boarded a local, changed to an express, and returned to a local, all on the way to their destination. The return trip was made in the same manner, hurrying all the time, and running out of it. "Why," asked the guest, all out of breath, "why do you run about this way?" "Come on," cried the New Yorker excitedly, "I save two minutes!" "But," was the reply, "what—what do you do with the two minutes?"—International.

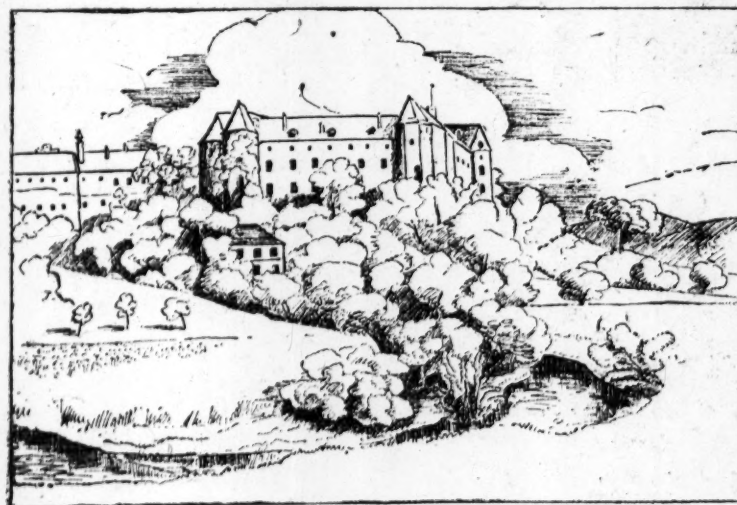
He who seeks only for applause from without has all his happiness in another's keeping.—Oliver Goldsmith.

DANUBE IS GOLDEN RIVER, NOT BLUE

THE Danube is certainly a very golden river and not a blue one, as Strauss's waltz leads us to expect, says a European correspondent. The writer's first acquaintance with it was in summer, standing on the old bridge of Ratisbon, where it appears as a rushing, yellow torrent. Afterwards, under many aspects the acquaintance was renewed, but the first impression of it as a golden river has always remained as a vivid picture. At Passau, where the Danube, the Inn, and the Ilz meet, the different colors of the three rivers do not quite mingle, and can be distinguished for some distance after the streams have joined.

A delightful afternoon was spent going from Passau to Linz by steamer. After leaving the quaint old town of Passau the scenery is lovely, for on both sides there are pine clad hills, dotted here and there with ruins of old castles. To the lover of picturesque old-world towns and villages, castles, and ruins, the Danube has many more attractions than the Rhine. Great flocks of herons inhabit the flatter reaches of the river nearer to Linz, in fact, in these parts they seem to hold the monopoly of the fishing rights. From Linz we continued our trip to Grein, a quiet little village situated among the hills, with beautiful views up and down the river, Grein, which has been called "the pearl of the Danube," quite upholds its reputation and is a charming place in which to stop and enjoy the simplicity of a village inn and country rambles.

The scenery of the Danube between



(Drawn specially for the Monitor)
CASTLE OF DUKE OF COBURG, GREIN

Grein and Vienna is beautiful and varied. Around Spitz are hills covered with vineyards, then a little farther on, the steamer passes through a grand defile above which tower the ruins of the somber castle of Aggstein. As Vienna is approached the hills begin to recede, and on either side are flat stretches of willow-covered islands. One of the most interesting places on the way is the monastery of Molk, a magnificent building, with a fine church and library. Farther along, between the rocky cliffs and the river,

Durrenstein is to be seen, where, tradition says, Duke Leopold of Austria imprisoned Richard Coeur de Lion. Outside the walls of this castle Blondel is supposed to have sung that famous song to which Richard replied, thus proving his identity.

One of the greatest fascinations that a river can have is variety, when each new turn reveals something fresh and unexpected. In this respect the Danube does not fall short. Its upper reaches are so delightful that one looks forward to one day adventuring farther along its course.

BE NOT DISCOURAGED

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REACHING out toward reality in their thinking, many people have been led to Christian Science and have found in it an unflinching sustenance in every season of adversity. The honest, earnest inquirer finds that all government proceeds from Spirit, Mind, not matter, and that man and the universe are beneficently controlled by fixed Principle and unchangeable law. It is seen, that to succeed in any undertaking men must be sure that their motives are in harmony with this Principle. They must be doing nothing short of absolute right. Man in God's image and likeness reflects the divine Principle, regardless of human opinions. When one is willing to think rightly and leave all with God, his right success is assured and with real confidence he awaits the outcome.

Doubt is the weak place in men's thinking, through which discouragement would enter—doubt of one's ability and understanding to do what is required of him. In Christian Science the student learns what Jesus meant when he said: "I can do mine owneth all things." "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." The only care or respon-

sibility—if, indeed, it may be thus called—is to be willing to obey and trust God. When one has put one's trust in God he knows by demonstration that he is right. Nothing can shake his confidence; there are no avenues through which discouragement can enter. One cannot become confused by many ways when he knows there is but one right way—God's way—and that man reflecting God, reflects His power, His intelligence, His love.

If one in this attitude of thought will stop and count his blessings, be grateful for what he does understand of God and what he has been able to demonstrate, there will be no room left for discouragement. There can be and are no vacuums in God's universe. If there seems to be a need, no matter what it may be, there is also the spiritual supply to meet that specific need. Any lack of activity, whether in idle riches or in want, is not legitimate and the understanding of the perpetual operation of divine law and living will correct both these errors. Divine Principle sets aside the so-called law of supply and demand, with the simple truth that good can never be absent, since God is good and God is All. Men are working together in one big brotherhood. The interests of one are the interests of all and there can be no good apart from the whole. The object and ultimate of all our labor is to reflect and demonstrate each day more of God, Love, until there is nothing left that can appear to separate us or our neighbors from all good.

In "Miscellaneous Writings," page 8, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Simply count your enemy to be that which defies, defaces, and detrones the Christ-image that you should reflect. Whatever purifies, sanctifies, and consecrates human life, is not an enemy, however much we suffer in the process." If the enemy discouragement had any intelligence and could have a motive it would be to prevent the accomplishment of good in our experience.

He who yields not to the whispers of discouragement, detects its evil, hence false, origin. He knows that discouragement is powerless. His confidence in Truth is greater than any belief in evil. He wastes no time compromising, parleying, or fighting; he refuses any footing in his consciousness to that which has no real existence and attains his end by silencing false belief with the truth.

Surrounded on all sides by cunning enemies who tried by every means known to evil imagination to destroy him and his ideals, Jesus confidently declared: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." His enemies and their influence are gone, but Jesus is the most beloved man that ever lived and his teachings are regenerating the world. The life of

Mrs. Eddy, devoted to the restating of the teachings of Jesus and the prophets in Christian Science, is an example of courage and perseverance in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Although the text-book, "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," and her every motive were ridiculed by a material-minded public, she yielded not to discouragement, because she knew by demonstration that the origin of Christian Science is God. In this text-book, page 304, she says: "This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy; that good can never produce evil; that matter can never produce mind nor life result in death." The Love that thus had blessed her was so infinite and impartial that she lived her life to show even those who abused her the way of Love. The result is that the world is being filled today with a rapidly growing army of well, happy and loving people, all because this lone woman—yet not alone, for God was with her—listened not to discouragement, but persisted in doing what she knew was right.

PENELOPE AND THE SUITORS

Short studies in Greek literature

AFTER Telemachus has resolved to set forth in search of his father Ulysses he meets the Greek leaders and the suitors of his mother, Queen Penelope, in council. The Greeks were ever ready to get together and talk things over. He arranges the suitors for persecuting his mother and wasting his own substance and they reply, amusingly enough,

"The offense Lies not with us the suitors; she alone Thy mother, who in subtlety excels And deep wrought subterfuge, deserves the blame. Three years entire and now, well nigh, a fourth She hath beguiled with her delusive arts The Grecians: message after message sent Brings hope to each by turns, and promise fair; But she meantime far otherwise intends."

They go on to tell how the queen had selected an embroidery web of the amplest size and of intricate pattern. She told the suitors that she must finish this web

as a gift which she had vowed, and when it was done she would choose a husband from among them. They agreed, but the web seemed long in making, and finally one of the queen's women told them that Penelope spent each night unraveling what she had woven during the day.

The suitors say that Penelope is studious alone to merit praise for arts By Pallas given her largely; matchless skill To weave the splendid web; sagacious thought; And shrewdness such as never fame ascribed To any beautiful Greek of ancient days . . . all whom the accomplished queen Transcends in knowledge, ignorant alone That would long time she should, at last, be won.

Mentor rises presently and himself rebukes the suitors, saying, "Hear me, ye Ithacans! be never king From this time forth benevolent, humane, Or righteous . . . Since none of all his people whom he swayed With such paternal gentleness and love Remembers the divine Ulysses more."

Telemachus departs secretly and when Penelope learns of it she also hears that the suitors have set off to intercept the youth's return, in order to have herself more entirely at their mercy and the wealth of Ulysses unclaimed. We hear her "with shrill voice melodious" entreating the help of Pallas for her son.

There may be courtesy, there may be even temper, and wit and talent and sparkling conversation, there may be good will even, and yet the humanest and divinest faculties pine for exercise.—Thoreau.

Weighing the Composers

MASSNET has a lasting memorial in his operas, particularly his "Jongleur de Notre Dame," which will grow more and more famous as time passes, like Bizet's "Carmen," says the New York Post. Others of Massenet's operas will live, because there is melody in them—genuine, original melody.

There is melody in many works of Saint-Saens, and these, too, will survive. Not so the unmelodious compositions of Debussy, continues the Post, despite their ingenuity, nor those of D'Indy, or the other men now prominent in Paris. Their pieces will pass away, like the transient fashions in women's gowns.

Many of these younger men have been in the habit of speaking contemptuously, or with condescending amiability, of Massenet, as a sort of amateur who wrote pleasing tunes—just as the minor musicians referred to by Chopin treated him as a dilettante. That the pleasing melodies of Massenet will, however, outlive all the algebraic harmonies and anarchistic dissonances perpetrated by the modern musical secessionists is the Post's opinion.

In the Berlin Signale August Spanuth lectures the Germans for having underrated Massenet, though several of his works have had considerable vogue in their opera houses.

Literary Philadelphia

It was in Philadelphia that Wordsworth was first appreciated at his full value by an American. It was there that Coleridge was first printed. There, in a commonwealth for two centuries nearer Germany than any other American state, German translation began. William Henry Furness (father of the great Shakespearean scholar) early addressed himself to this field. His daughter, Mrs. Annis Lee Wister, continued the task through 30 years, her last work appearing in a volume of her brother's variorum series. Where other commentators in our tongue, in either home or of our race, have looked to English comment, Dr. Furness from the first significant dedication of his "Hamlet" (1877), written in personal exultation over German triumph as proving Germany no longer the "Hamlet of Nations," has seen Shakespeare as a world poet, has come close to German authority and research, and equaled its thorough and exact character.—Century.

Truth hath better deeds than words to grace it.
—Shakespeare, "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Columbus and the Egg Story

In a little volume recording some popular mistakes, Nathan Haskell Dole affirms that the famous story of how Columbus stood an egg on end is a true story, but that it belongs not to Columbus, but to Brunelleschi, the architect of the great Duomo of Florence. He did this in the way of the story—cutting a bit off one end and standing the egg securely on the small base—to illustrate how he proposed to support the dome of Santa Maria dei Fiori.

Letter From a Boy

This is a verbatim letter from a boy, printed by the Kansas City Star:
Dear Auntie May: Would you be willing to trade us one of your puppies for all our cats? (They have seven.)

We have just had supper. Mamma said she thought you would. Write soon about the puppy.

I will send you some pictures. We have to draw them in school. Babe likes white ones, but I like spotted ones best. We are all well. We would like to have the puppy. Please write soon. We would like a spotted puppy.
So goodbye. Yours truly, R.

Out and In

"I'm out for a ride," the motorist cried as he hurried away in glee; Ten miles from town his car broke down And "I'm in for a walk," sighed he.
—Cyclists' Calendar.

Out of Gasoline

Mother—Tommy, if you're pretending to be an automobile, I wish you'd run over to the store and get me some butter.
Tommy—I'm sorry, mother, but I'm all out of gasoline.—Judge.

Picture Puzzle



What semi-precious product of the sea?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Sheriff.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, November 26, 1912

Force in Politics

READERS of history, even those whose study has been of the most perfunctory description, must have grasped the fact that the Rob Roy line of argument has never brought any permanent solution of the problem of society. That might is right is an astonishingly simple axiom, so simple that the heretics of yesterday have never found any difficulty in accepting it on becoming the orthodox of today. The flux of human opinion is making this extraordinarily plain, from Dan to Beersheba, a phrase which the narrowing of the world has widened to from China to Peru, at the present moment. It is so-called social unrest, but it is in reality the loosening of the shackles of authority which, in more primitive conditions, were stayed on the justice of Jedburgh rather than on that of the blind goddess of the scales.

When a certain minister lately hinted, that if the women were in earnest in their demand for the vote they should burn something, after the manner of the reformers of 1831, he was guilty of a reckless challenge, answered, more so, by the light flung from the box in the Dublin theater. The attempt of one woman to imitate the rioters of Bristol was mercifully frustrated, but no one in their senses would deliberately inflame passions at a moment when so many people are claiming to be a law unto themselves. A political party howls down a prime minister in the House of Commons, and then justifies itself on the ground that in circumstances of such political stress, it does well to be angry. That, however, is the very argument used by the strikers who wrecked Tonypandy, or threw their neighbors' luggage from the cabs at Liverpool. The men who combined to enforce the "No Rent" manifesto are shocked at the morals which inspired the Ulster covenant: it is legitimate to terrorize a farmer in Connaught, but not to terrorize a shipwright in Belfast. The weakness of the argument of violence is the simplicity of the "tu quoque" reply. There is no such thing as a free trader in outrage.

Now there is a sense in which a man may legitimately be a law unto himself, but that way is not in the amount of license he permits himself. It is in the precise degree in which he turns from the temptation to gain his own ends by human effort, and relies on Principle to guide him to a right end. Such a man is unmoved by the fears which inspire violence. He has that assurance of divine protection which came to the prophet when he answered, "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

THERE are many incidents connected with the upgrowth of western Canada that will recall the days when the trans-missouri West was in the making. Then the name of a new town that had gotten far enough to bond itself appeared almost every day. Now a new town in Alberta, by name Bassano, has been borrowing money in New York, and expects to need and to borrow more.

THE TURKEY is supposed to have reached his high water mark of value with the present Thanksgiving period, but only in an economic sense. In a better sense, the turkey will continue to grow in popular esteem. Most people will think more of him when he is low than when he is high.

President Porras' Program

WHEN sworn into office as President of the republic of Panama, Dr. Belisario Porras made an address characterized by some very frank and incisive statements. For example: "It were time that we undertook seriously and conscientiously the work of regenerating the country and actually to assume those great duties of independent republican life which we meant to adopt when we broke away from Colombia; it is impossible for us to live on in the thoughtless manner of heretofore."

The work of opening the canal is drawing to a close and we must guard against that day becoming, as President Taft once said to us, the sunset in the western sky, which it would indeed were we to continue in our incautious, wasteful and frivolous course instead of preparing even now to benefit by what is left over of this vast undertaking—material for bridges and railroads, healthy elements of population, and brawny arms—that would certainly leave our soil if we were unable to hold them." Evidently, to Dr. Porras, the turning point has come when it will no longer be possible to live, as Panama has done for a century at least, not counting the colonial period, "with the price of its enviable position on the globe." Hence it is the development of agriculture that is to him the most vital consideration, the more since in that respect Panama is "at the tail end of all the nations of America," and intimately connected with this urgent development is the construction of railroads, first of all that Panama-David project.

Reforms embracing the administration and laws of the republic, in the main still those of the Colombian and indeed the Spanish connection, loom large in Dr. Porras' program, but it is the economic independence that to him is the foundation of all else. Political independence without sound finances Dr. Porras estimates very lightly, for the friendship of the United States not only may not last forever but it may, he feels, turn into opposition "causing precisely the bankruptcy toward which we are apparently heading," since it is evident that "the interests which the United States have in the heart of our territory are overpowering, no dam being strong enough to contain them and keep them from overflowing if unfortunately we should fail to heed the warnings of impending financial disaster and the lesson of a repeated intervention in our elections."

But Dr. Porras is by no means pessimistic. On the contrary he sees the marvelous future of the republic of Panama in that it is actually an associate of the United States in the colossal interest of the canal. "Let us realize," he exclaims, "our immense responsibility by the side of the enviable privileges which other nations so greatly desire, so that we may find ourselves on the day of inauguration possessors of prosperity and order corresponding to our new and brilliant destinies." Dr. Porras is certainly making a commendable effort to awaken his people to the value of their opportunities.

IT WILL cost approximately \$200,000,000 to pay the municipal expenses of New York city next year. It is not so long ago that this amount was sufficient to meet all the expenses of the federal government.

The Logic of Hope

IN A REACTION against extreme loyalty to any ideal or cause—a loyalty often verging on intolerance toward all other interests—contemporary society seems to have gone to the opposite extreme of declining to follow out the logic of admitted premises. Many men will walk part of the way with their convictions, but not on to the ultimate discernible goal for which all the preliminary and first steps were confessedly taken when the quest began. In short, the world seems filled with people who have truncated beliefs, faiths, hopes, creeds and working philosophies. Growth up to a certain point is encouraged and then checked.

This failing of humanity is the more reprehensible because the vision of the ultimate achievement once existed. Men who now decline to go the whole way once did intend to. They had confidence in the perfectibility of social conditions, they were not pessimistic, at least at the start. They believed that the path of humanity's stumbling feet would at last lead to a promised achievement. But unfortunately as is the latter end of such persons as become despairing, it is not as sad as that of those persons who begin the battle of life by foretelling defeat and by denying possible ultimate triumph of the good. Such combatants in the strife start handicapped.

In any debiting and crediting process as to blessings received during the year which the Thanksgiving day celebration brings, it will be unfortunate if by any chance the possession of hope should not be counted as of inestimable worth both by him who has it and by the society in which such a fortunate person moves. Given a hope that assumes coming ultimate good for all men, that posits a day when brutality and selfishness shall be put under foot and righteousness triumph universally, and it is inevitable that a person thus dominated by a great faith shall be used by Providence in compassing the hoped-for and sure-coming result. Here is where the logic of hope often proves more daring than the logic of reason and ordinary vision, and by its very audacity of faith wins where all other methods fail.

Sharing this hope today are a larger number of social workers and religious teachers than ever before in history. A terrestrial heaven begins to have its prophets and statesmen, its singers and its workmen.

Parents at Night School, Too

PITTSBURGH has recently entered upon an important extension of its night school system, with the result that its advantages are now being shared more largely than formerly by adult working people, among whom are quite a number of parents. It is not an unusual thing, according to the newspaper reports, to find parents and their children attending the same school and receiving the same instruction. This has been going on in other cities, East and West, for some time past. In Pittsburgh as elsewhere, those who in their advanced years grasp the opportunity of obtaining a rudimentary education are for the most part of foreign birth. The great majority of them at the beginning of their studies are unable to speak, or read or write, the language of the country. They soon overcome this handicap, and it has been observed by instructors that the enthusiasm of the adults makes up for whatever shortcomings in receptivity might be charged against them on the score of lateness in beginning.

The time-honored adage, "It is never too late to learn," is based on truth. The period in which people must receive what is called an education has been fixed arbitrarily by custom. In reality there is no limit to school days. The person who ceases to learn upon leaving school does not complete his education. Education, as a matter of fact, is never completed. There can be no absolute rule for its beginning any more than there can be for its ending. Prodiges are not unknown, but the great body of the world's students spend their years in learning how to learn, and in learning also that at the very most they can learn only an infinitesimal part of all that there is to be learned. Those who without early schooling have been observant in the widest of all schools, the world of intellectual and industrial activity, gain an experience that fits them well for the direction that educational methods can give. Their age makes little difference. Their eagerness to learn, their enthusiasm for knowledge, counts for everything. Hence the repeated and reiterated stories of phenomenal progress among those middle-aged or elderly pupils at the night schools. Hence the fact that the parents often make greater headway than the children.

To break down and obliterate the old limitations to education, to remove every obstacle between the mass of the people and knowledge, has been the dream and aim of the advanced educators of the world for years. In the great industrial cities of America immense strides are being made toward realization in this particular, and no less to be congratulated is the community that provides the opportunity for this accomplishment than the people who profit by it, whether they be native or foreign.

THE centenary of gas was observed not long since. The event might also have been called, and with much propriety, the centenary of the central plant. There had been a water service of a kind for hundreds of years. The aqueduct went back to ancient times. In latter days water was being carried from reservoirs, usually by gravitation, through stone and wooden pipes. But the coming of illuminating gas marked the beginning of public service distribution as we know it today. The waterworks system followed in time. Later came the service wire for light and power and heat. It may be said that of them all, heat is the only one that has fallen short of meeting public necessities, and this statement applies to heat distribution from the central gas plant as well as from the central electric plant.

Power from the central plant is being used not so widely as it should be, and not nearly so widely as it will be within a very few years. It will be used more generally as it is supplied more cheaply. Gas and electricity, as they are supplied today, are both too expensive to be popularly employed for heating purposes. If either gas or electricity could be cheaply produced—produced at a rate that would bring it within the means of all—it would be the ideal fuel. One of the principal obstacles in the way of the cheap production of either is the high cost of mining and distributing coal. The justly eminent Sir William Ramsay expresses the conviction that the mining

Heat Rather Than Fuel Distribution

and distribution of coal is no longer necessary to the production and distribution of heat. He would transform coal into gas in the mines. He would distribute this gas to consumers broadcast, from the mines. He would make central plants of the mines. With the gas he would have the means of generating electricity, at the very pithead if desired; so that there would be a choice for the consumer between heat by pipe and heat by wire. All of the coal-carrying charges would be eliminated by this plan, as would all of the cost of intermediate handling, all of the waste that is now said to represent 50 per cent of the coal mined. Gas will flow easily to almost any distance. It could be carried to the farm as well as to the forge, to the hamlet as well as to the city. It would eliminate the coal bin, the chimney and the smoke nuisance.

Sir William Ramsay's plans embrace not only the solution of the domestic lighting and heating problems—by bringing both down to the very minimum—but they also contemplate reducing electric power for railroads and industries to one fifth and possibly one tenth of their present cost, a result that would assuredly be followed by general electrification in transportation and manufacturing. That all this may be accomplished he is about to prove by actual demonstration under arrangement with a large English colliery. The best wishes of the world will be with him in this undertaking, for the influence of his success will extend far beyond the mere cheapening of heat and power. It should so economize the cost of production as to diffuse comfort among the entire human family.

Gratitude as Duty and Privilege

AN EMINENT American financier giving evidence in cross-examination recently, after telling of aid given by him to a party treasury, spoke with some acerbity of the apparent ingratitude shown by the recipients. This recalls the story told of President Emeritus Eliot by a donor to Harvard who spoke with some signs of irritation of the former university administrator's capacity for seeking both donations and advice, and taking the one and rejecting the other. It requires considerable magnanimity for continuing beneficence to persons who take it as a matter of course and who never give tangible appreciation of aid rendered or sympathy manifested. Yet that is what a very considerable majority of men seem bound to demand of their Deity, namely that He shall forever bestow bounty no matter what they may do or how forgetful of divine realities they may become. Nor do they fail of their desires so far as material things go. The rain does fall on the unjust as well as on the just. But of the higher things of life these folk miss much. For ingratitude is a hardening, coarsening factor in the life of the soul. It is selfishness in its worst form and egoism raised to the nth power.

Formerly, when a sense of duty was keen and standards of belief and conduct were less fluid than they are now, it was more common to lay stress upon the obligatory aspects of gratitude, whether of man to his creator, subject to his sovereign, child to his parent, pupil to his teacher, rescued one to his rescuer. Today it is thought shrewder tactics to preach the privilege of such thankfulness and appreciation. Duty is too harsh a word for some sentimentalists.

Whether valued as duty or as privilege, or as both, the fact remains that whoever allows the emotion of thankfulness to cleanse, deepen and exalt his experiences never regrets obedience to the impulse; and unwise are they who suppress the inclination to show gratitude, or to receive it when deserved. Even in the most completely democratic form of society gratitude is a manifestation of dependence implying no servility and calling for no fawning. It is as simple as saying "Thank you" and being answered, "You are welcome."

That so much of man's good and ill comes to him mediated today, undoubtedly often makes it difficult for the modern to know precisely whom to credit with effects for which he personally feels grateful. Hence some decline in formal expressions of personal obligations that were easier to place in the days of Abraham and David than they are now. On the other hand, there is a vast extension, through universally diffused knowledge, as to the identity of the men and women to whom fellowmen are under obligations.

Speak Gently to the Telephone

IT IS ONE of the commonest as well as one of the most amusing of human idiosyncrasies to imagine that the louder one shouts into the transmitter of a telephone the more perfectly and comfortably does the sound reach the person at the other end. Great numbers of people who in the ordinary affairs of life are tranquil and soft-toned, will habitually yell into a telephone receiver as if they were rooting for the home team. These are, perhaps, the same people who think that he who has not the remotest knowledge of English can grasp it without difficulty if only it is shouted at him loudly enough. The theory that prompts vociferousness in the one case is as false as that which prompts it in the other. If a person does not understand English, no amount of shouting will make him understand it. If he understand a little English, he can best make out what another is saying to him when the other is calm. If he understand English very well, he will appreciate whatever is said to him all the more if it is not said in the key at which one usually hails a boat 300 yards offshore on a windy day.

It is the same way with the telephone. If it is entirely out of order there is no more sense in yelling at the top of one's voice into the receiver than there would be in hallooing at the moon. If it is not working very well, this can be best overcome by patience, strongly reinforced with clear enunciation. If it is working properly, the person at the other end can hear most distinctly when the tone employed is that used in ordinary conversation among decent people.

The telephone directory that may be found wherever there is a telephone contains in its introduction a half a page or so of very good advice to telephone-users. All telephone-users should read this half page or so at least once every three months, or until there is no longer any reason for doing so. It is intended to be helpful to those who may at any time be at either the transmitter or the receiver, as well as to those who may be in the same room, the same house, or the same block with the person who thinks the service is expedited and improved by loud talking. However, it all amounts to this, that if one desires to obtain the maximum of satisfaction and the minimum of annoyance in the use of this marvelously useful invention, one will speak gently to it and to all those who may speak to one through it, whether it be the "wrong number," "central," the acquaintance you don't wish to hear from, or the person for whom you have been calling for the last half hour.